

MONDAY MARCH 19 1984

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## THE TIMES

### Tomorrow

Crown national  
Nicholas Shakespeare  
meets the absentees  
Royals of Italy, Albania  
and Yugoslavia

London look  
Suzy Menkes on the home-  
grown clothes for 1984

## LONDON FASHION

Sherry picker  
Roger Scruton in pursuit  
of a good sherry

Topping out  
Bernard Levin looks into  
the bottomless pit at the  
end of the topless rainbow

Final Test  
John Woodcock at the  
final test against Pakistan  
in Lahore

## Salvador guerrillas step up war

Salvadorean guerrillas have stepped up their war against the Government as the countdown begins for next Sunday's presidential election. Rebels attacked army strongholds, blocked the Pan American highway, and confiscated identity cards to stop people from voting. Page 7

## Costs aid plan for defendants

The Government has drawn up a consultation document which may enable defendants acquitted by magistrates courts in summary cases to have their costs paid from the public purse. Page 2

## Market move

In a change of stance, the Stock Exchange may call for legislation to control non-members when fixed commissions are abolished within the next two years. Page 15

## Libya accused

Egypt, accusing Libya of responsibility for the air attack on a Sudanese radio station, put its armed forces on full alert and activated its defence pact with Sudan. Page 5

## Senate ordeal

The Senate judiciary committee starts further hearings into the financial affairs of Mr Edwin Meese, President Reagan's side and Attorney General designate. Page 7

## Schools peace

France's Socialist Government produced a compromise plan on funding private, church schools, assuring their continued separate existence. Page 4

## London arts cut

The switching of funds from London to the regions in the Arts Council's new strategy will threaten an orchestra, the Hayward Gallery, and the Royal Court Theatre. Page 2

## Warner deal

Warner Communications, the American entertainment group, confirmed that it has paid \$172.6m (£120m) to buy back 5.57 million Warner Shares from News International. Page 15

## Golden Fleece

Golden Fleece, the 1982 Derby winner, died at the Tiverton Equine Hospital, co. Kildare yesterday. He had been ill for some time and had had two operations. Page 22

## Dilley returns

Graham Dilley will not play in the third Test match starting today because of a thigh injury. He is to fly home. Page 22

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Letters: Our public spending green paper, from Sir Leo Piatzky, and Mr D. E. Wiseman; consent to medical treatment, from Professor J. K. Mason and Dr R. A. McCall Smith

Leading articles: EEC budget; the Cross in Poland  
Features, pages 10-12

Franz Josef Strauss argues the dangers of European "neutralism"; Keeping at bay those who spy on the spooks; Labour's new hope; Spectrum: the men who would be king; Monday Page; circular letters and round robins

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# Pit leaders under pressure to call national strike vote

By Paul Rontledge, Labour Editor

Moderate miners' leaders prepared last night to retreat from an all-out conflict as an unprecedented police operation got under way in areas where men have voted to work normally.

The executive committee of the National Union of Mine Workers is expected to have an emergency session during the next 48 hours to call a national pithead ballot on pay and pit closures.

The executive's attitude may, however, harden after High Court proceedings for contempt being brought by the National Coal Board later today and the security measures under which 8,000 policemen from all parts of Britain were mobilized ready to go into the troubled coalfields of the North and Midlands.

All but one of the union's area votes opposed industrial action, and the moderates who share power with the left on the executive last night insisted on rapid moves towards a national ballot.

The Yorkshire miners' leaders met last night to decide whether to continue to defy the labour laws by reimposing flying picket lines in neighbouring coalfields.

The area executive was understood to be divided, particularly after hearing that 8,000 policemen had been alerted.

The meeting ended after two hours. Delegates refused to say what decisions had been taken.

Doncaster members are also considering ways of countering police checks of suspect vehicles, including a road block

Today the coal board will lay

evidence of breaches of the court orders against flying pickets.

The union's Yorkshire area, which has assets exceeding £28m could be fined heavily, but pickets are still expected in the moderate coalfields today.

By Friday night only 11 pits out of 174 were working normally, Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, north Derbyshire, South Wales and Kent were completely strikebound and other areas were either "picketed" will change quickly if the men who voted against striking report for work today and are encouraged by the police to cross picket lines. However, miners in some areas have decided not to cross even symbolic picket lines.

Most leading moderates have asked union's three national officials to convene an immediate national executive so that the options can be put to the men.

The moderate calculate they have a 14-10 majority for calling a pithead ballot.

A national ballot takes about a week to organise and voting usually takes place on a Thursday. If the normal timetable is followed, the poll could not be held before March 29, by which time more than half the men in the industry would already have been on strike for three weeks.

Informed sources in Yorkshire put the likely vote for a strike there at 75 to 80 per cent, with the overall figure just over or just under the 55 per cent required under the union's rules.

Today the coal board will lay

## Police set to match pickets man for man

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent



Mr Hall: "We will cope for as long as it takes."

Since the centre was activated on the thirteenth floor of Scotland Yard last Wednesday 8,000 men have been mobilized from Police Support Units, which are trained in riot control and now maintained by all forces. A "substantial" number of forces have contributed to the reserve sent to Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire and Derbyshire; units have brought their own riot equipment.

The cost will bear heavily on the counties requesting assistance. Half will come from the Home Office; the rest will have to be found by ratepayers. The total cost is estimated at about £500,000 a day.

Mr Hall denied strongly that the police were "being used as a weapon of the Government". The centre was no instrument of political control of the police.

Continued on back page, col 3

The most sophisticated and extensive police operation ever mounted in an industrial dispute started yesterday, when officer sealed off the Nottinghamshire coalfields to keep out flying pickets from Yorkshire.

Road blocks were set up around the Nottinghamshire headquarters of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) Mansfield, as 270 delegates voted to return to work. The men also called on the union's national executive to call a national ballot on the strike, and decided to leave it to individual miners at whether they cross picket lines.

Riot police in both parts of Ireland for 15 months, was brought to the border after a day of legal moves designed to prevent the authorities implementing an extradition order granted in December 1982. He was driven at high speed from Clare to Dublin on St Patrick's night, the Supreme Court met for two hours and decided to uphold its original decision.

Within an hour of that judgment Mr McGlinchey, aged 30, from Belgrave, co. London

Continued on back page, col 2

Continued on back page, col 2

## Howe rejects French proposal on EEC

By Henry Stanshope

The French proposal that Britain's net contribution to Common Market funds should be limited to £750m, more than twice the £300m which Britain says as fair, was "plainly unacceptable", Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday.

"We have made clear our position over a long time. That gap between £300m and £750m is rightly seen as a large one for Britain. But spread through the

years of Britain as part of the Community."

There had been a big shift in attitudes over the months and the French, now holding the presidency of the European Council of Ministers had been playing an important part.

"But the debate, he said was not a great battle between France and Britain.

Crucial 24 hours, page 6

Leading article, page 13

## Cox's valiant comeback fails to pip Dark Blues

By Simon Barnes

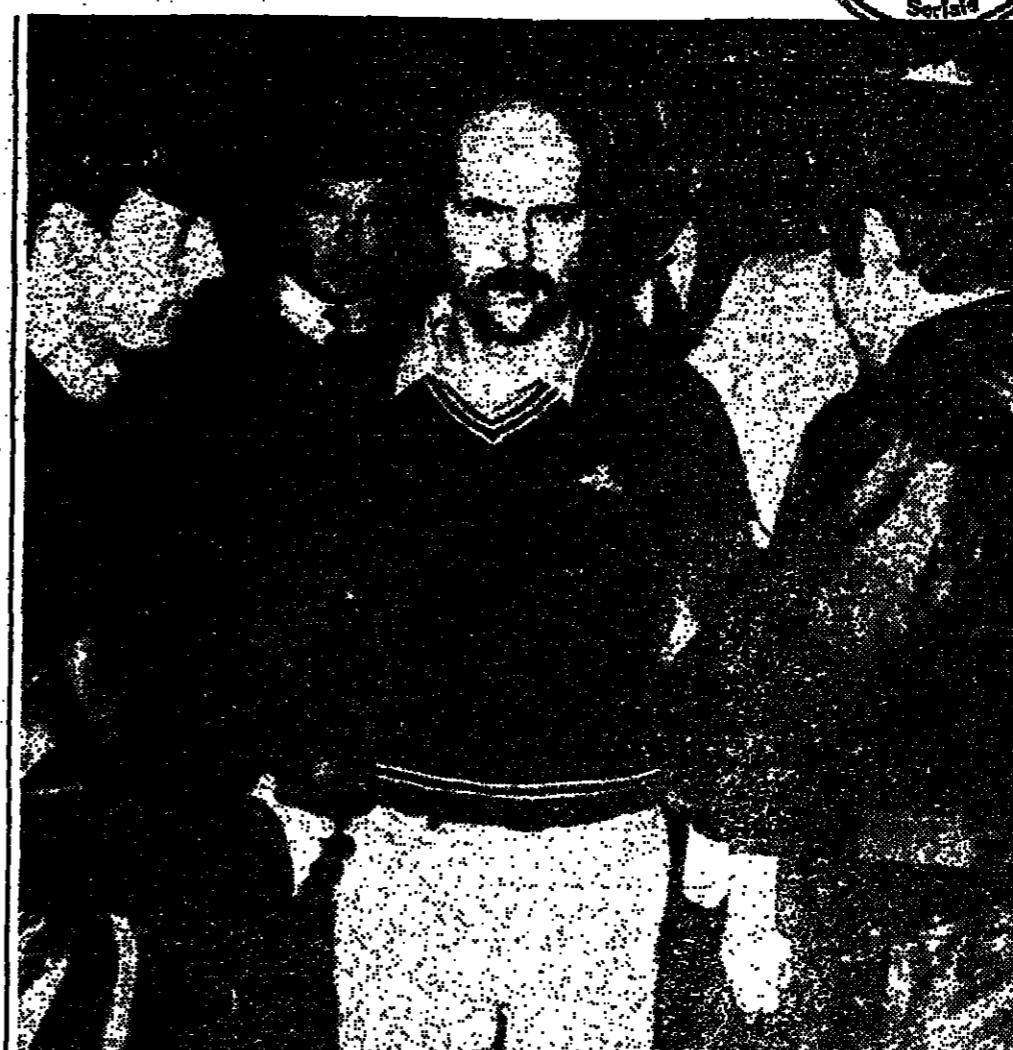


Hobson: His little joke back-fired

It was the biggest blip in Boat Race history. One moment of coxing aberration wrote off a £7,800 boat, postponed the race for 24 hours and made certain that the name of Peter Hobson will become part of Tideway legend.

"There are no words that can describe how I felt," said Hobson, the Cambridge cox who steered his boat full tilt into a stationary barge before the race could start on Saturday. "It was the worst night-mare in the world coming true."

Cambridge finally took to the static-boats yesterday (after giving the barge a spectacularly wide berth) in a boat borrowed from the Amateur Rowing Association after their watermen, John Allin and Alf



Border transfer: Dominic McGlinchey is handed over to Royal Ulster Constabulary officers.

## McGlinchey questioned by RUC after extradition

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Dominic McGlinchey, the most wanted man in Ireland, and suspected leader of the Irish National Liberation Army, was questioned throughout yesterday by police in Northern Ireland. Soldiers and armed police stood along the road in the republic as the convoy, sirens blaring and headlights blinding arrived at the border where Mr McGlinchey was handed to two uniformed RUC officers who drove away in a heavily armoured police car.

He showed no emotion as members of the Special Task Force, handed him to the uniformed Royal Ulster Constabulary officers at 12.32 am at the border near Killes, Down, only 18 hours after his arrest in county Clare. Mr McGlinchey was wanted by the RUC in connection with 16 terrorist murders, bombings and arms "offices" committed during the last five years.

Courts in the republic have rejected 49 extradition applications since 1970 but the speed with which Mr McGlinchey was brought to the border indicated the resolve of the republic's government to be firm on security matters.

The terrorist suspect on the run from police in both parts of Ireland for 15 months, was brought to the border after a day of legal moves designed to prevent the authorities implementing an extradition order granted in December 1982. He was driven at high speed from Clare to Dublin on St Patrick's night, the Supreme Court met for two hours and decided to uphold its original decision.

Within an hour of that judgment Mr McGlinchey, aged 30, from Belgrave, co. London

Continued on back page, col 1

# Lawson hints at VAT extension with second-tier, lower tax

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is considering the introduction of a second, lower rate of value-added tax to soften the blow as the tax is gradually extended to other areas during the next five years. It would appear that fresh food is the only item of expenditure which, for the moment, is ruled out as a tax target.

Although there was no mention of any such plan in last Tuesday's Budget statement, or even in last year's election manifesto, the Chancellor has spoken of his long-term purpose in a private briefing with Sunday newspaper correspondents. The size of the second value-added tax rate, and its scope, were not specified by Mr Lawson.

However, he made plain that he intends to continue the course started by his predecessor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, of switching the burden of taxation from income to expenditure.

Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons, put the political perspective on Mr Lawson's plans when he said in a speech last Friday: "The true Tory radical seeks lasting change, and lasting change is secured by steadfastness rather than by erratic zeal".

Mr Lawson plans a steady, "bit by bit" extension of value-added tax - to raise the revenue for a reduction in the burden of

income tax. He hopes that the resulting retail price index increase will be less than 1 per cent a year.

But he has dismissed Sir Geoffrey's hope that the extra revenue might be used to reduce the rate of income tax to 25p in the pound. Instead, he proposes to increase tax allowances, while taking long-awaited action to reduce incentives for working wives with a change in the wife's earned income allowance.

A government Green Paper, *Taxation of Husbands and Wives*, was published by Sir Geoffrey in 1980, but no action has been taken. Mr Lawson plans to issue another discussion document and he intends to introduce reform.

On the subject of taxation, the June manifesto said simply: "Further improvements in allowances and lower rates of income tax remain a high priority". In Sir Geoffrey's first Budget in 1979 the old two-tier rate of 8 per cent and 12.5 per cent value-added tax were "unified" and raised to 15 per cent.

The Conservative action research book, *Campaign Guide* says that value-added tax was a straightforward tax to collect and difficult to evade. "It is also fair to poorer people because untaxed goods, such as food, heat, and light, bulk large in their expenditure."

## National Gallery finds it owns 'lost' masterpiece

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The National Gallery has found itself the owner of an original work by the seventeenth century painter Guido Reni after cleaning what was thought to be a copy of a lost original.

The painting, "Susannah and the Elders", was purchased by the gallery in 1844, but downgraded as a copy 50 years ago. In recent years it was on display in the basement reserve collection, until removed for restoration last year.

According to Mr Michael Helston, the gallery's curator of late Italian painting, the work's quality became apparent after the removal of heavily discoloured varnish that had obscured much of its detail.

The gallery catalogue lists the work as "probably no more than fair condition under very discoloured varnish".

It adds: "Comparison (with another work) suggests that it is indeed no more than an old

copy, or at best a workshop piece".

The removal of the varnish, by applying solvents to the surface, has uncovered a wealth of fine detail on the heads of Susannah and the elders that was previously hidden. Mr Helston believes that Reni was responsible for the heads of the figures, much of the flowing depiction of the robes, and the general outline of the painting. However, the artist left the minor details to his pupils.

Parts of the work show evidence of repainting and other aspects, notably a clumsy executed hand on Susannah's shoulder, suggest that the work is not pure Reni.

It is possible that the gallery's painting is the original that once hung in the Imperial Collection in Vienna but was later thought lost. The earliest reference to the painting dates from Rome in 1787.

## State banquet ban on Owen

Dr David Owen, the Social Democratic Party leader, has been excluded from the official invitation list for state banquets, Buckingham Palace said last night (Our Political Correspondent writes).

The Palace said the invitations were issued under political guidelines set by the Prime Minister. Those guidelines



Picket watch: The markers go up on a map in the operations room of Scotland Yard's control centre where police movements, and those of National Union of Mineworkers flying pickets, are charted. The centre was set up on the Yard's thirteenth floor last Wednesday (Photograph: Peter Trievs)

## TUC to vote on boycott of Neddy

By Our Labour Editor

Trade union leaders will decide today whether to sustain their boycott of the National Economic Development Council (Neddy) in protest at the ban on unions at Government Communication Headquarters, Cheltenham.

The 51-member TUC general council is likely to be sharply divided over what further steps to take after a temporary withdrawal from "Neddy". Union moderates, led by Mr Len Murray, the general secretary, want to end the boycott.

There is no recommendation before the general council after its influential economic committee was split 9 to 9 on a proposal to stay out of Neddy and its committees until the TUC conference in September.

The moderates may make a compromise move to forestall such a long period of absence from the only top-level forum that brings together the CBD, the unions and Government ministers. However, the antagonism created by the Cabinet's firm stand against unionization at GCHQ has cut across traditional political boundaries.

TUC committees have however agreed not to withdraw from a wide range of other joint bodies

## Both sides see hope in pit vote results

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The ballots in eight areas of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) last week provided ammunition for militants and moderates alike, but National Coal Board analysts believe that the areas result point to an overall vote against industrial action.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, was quick to point out that even in Nottinghamshire, where opinion had been affected by picket line violence, the vote for a strike was 7 per cent higher than in the poll in March, last year.

What last week's vote does not show is the likely attribution to a national ballot of the men in Yorkshire, Scotland, Durham, South Wales, and Kent, who have been out for the past week without ballot.

The sheer size of Yorkshire can affect the outcome very substantially. Last year the men there produced only 54 per cent for a strike. But this time, having been out for at least two weeks by the time a ballot can be arranged, they would almost certainly produce a much higher majority for a strike.

Coal board analysts concede privately that a national ballot would not be a "walkover" for the moderates, although it is still regarded as the most likely way out of the present chaos.

Among the craftsmen in the North-east, who have lost much money in the overtime ban, now almost five months old,

the miners vote now is changing

Numbers	NUM area	Percentage for strike		
		1984 (local ballot)	1983	1982
3,000	Coleman	9	22	22
500	Cumberland	42	38	38
500	Derbyshire	38	40	31
11,500	Durham	68	69	69
2,200	Leicestershire	18	15	23
11,200	Midlands	21	23	23
4,200	Northumberland	22	24	24
900	North Wales	22	24	24
28,700	Nottinghamshire	19	21	21
6,600	Lancashire	39	44	44
10,800	Scotland	50	69	69
2,800	S Derbyshire	12	13	13
17,200	South Yorkshire	55	55	55
5,100	Durham mechanics	15	11	11
1,100	North'd mechanics	15	28	28
3,600	Scots craftsmen	49	53	53
15,200	Colliery officials and staff	12	10	10
4,000	Mids craftsmen	15	15	15
Net result		39	39	39

\* Taken from 1983 poll figures

## Free meals 'but no deal'

Striking miners' children will be given free school meals from today by a council whose schools will be allowed coal supplies by the children's picketing fathers.

The Labour controlled Mid Glamorgan County Council had

Heath calls for answers over Oman contract

Mr Edward Heath criticized the Prime Minister yesterday for refusing to answer detailed questions about the £300m Oman University contract awarded to Cementation after her official visit to the Gulf in 1981. (Our Political Correspondent writes).

He said in a "phone-in" on the London commercial radio station LBC: "The sooner questions are answered, the better".

The former Prime Minister's intervention is certain to heighten Mrs Thatcher's dilemma over the issue.

It was decided late last week that the "morsus or innuendo" connecting her public role in "batting for Britain" and the private role of her son, Mr Mark Thatcher, as Cementation link-man in the deal, could only be stifled by Downing Street silence.

Number 10 disclosed on Thursday that Mr Jamil Amyn, a friend of Mr Thatcher and Middle East director of Cementation, had been at two social engagements attended by the Prime Minister in 1980 and at the end of last year.

It was only when the sister

## 'Hidden' Chinese in London

By Pat Healy, Race Relations Correspondent

An all-party committee of MPs will be told today that the number of Chinese living in a London borough could be between 1,000 and 5,000.

The vagueness reflects partly the lack of any firm statistics, but also the isolation of the Chinese in Britain.

Because of the Chinese emphasis on self-reliance they seldom make demands on British society and thereby become notices.

However, the community of Chinese people is hidden more because many of them find it difficult to communicate with authority.

Many of the older generation of Chinese settled in Britain simply do not speak English, have no idea that they have rights to services as residents, taxpayers, and voters, and if they did, would not know where to turn.

Two Chinese children, for example, worried a ward sister in a London hospital when they seemed to be spending long periods at the hospital with no adult supervision. Their father was a patient at the hospital and their mother worked full-time.

It was only when the sister asked for an interpreter from

Andria Suk-Ming Li: "They need help to understand".

The Chinese Community Centre in Soho that became clear that the family had no idea how seriously ill the father was. There had been no one to translate the doctor's diagnosis to the family and no one to help the family cope with the changes the father's illness made necessary.

The centre is one of several examples of the growing recognition that this absence of demand from the Chinese community obscures many real needs.

These needs are now being investigated by the race relations and immigration sub-

## Shortlist of eight for opera building

The £55m extension of the Royal Opera House in London, which will cover one and a half acres of Covent Garden, is unlikely to follow the classical lines of the opera house itself (David Hewson writes).

The management has drawn up a shortlist of eight architects, including Ahrends, Burton & Koralek, creators of the controversial plans for an extension of the National Gallery, and Richard Rogers, architect of the Pompidou Centre in Paris.

The new buildings will provide the opera with new dressing rooms and rehearsal areas paid for by shops and offices.

Mr Robin Dartington, director of the project, said that conventional theatre architects had been excluded from the list. The project involved reconciling the style of the opera house with that of its nineteenth-century surroundings.

We want a development which, in some way as yet unspecified, is a natural extension of the theatre merging into a commercial scheme.

Because it involves a change of use of sites and listed buildings the plan is expected to result in a public inquiry. Mr Dartington said that it was quite possible that one or more of the architects would produce a classical plan. But it is a very large site and one single building type could be rather boring.

The problems of the site were one reason why the opera house had opted for an open selection to choose an architect, instead of a competition.

The shortlist of eight will now respond to test briefs before being whittled down to five. Work on the site is scheduled from 1986 to 1992.

The shortlist consists of Ahrends, Burton & Koralek; Richard Rogers, YRM Architects and Planners; Jack Diamond, Building Design Partnership in association with Jeremy Dixon, Frederick Gibbard and Partners; Nicholas Hare and Edward Collin and Partners.

## Tunnel 'could save £30m on Severn Bridge work'

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Heavy lorries could be kept off the Severn Bridge and most of the £33m on repairs saved if a second crossing was built in the form of a tunnel. British Steel and its fellow tunnel promoters said yesterday.

The tunnel would be laid just over a mile south of the bridge and heavy lorries would be diverted to it on link roads from the two roundabouts on either bank.

A tunnel would take only four years to build compared with six for the proposed repairs programme. If a £30m saving on bridge repairs is taken into account it would cost less than

It praises the chief commissioner, Mr Denis Peach, for his efforts to change the law and welcomes the recent extension of charitable status to organizations dealing with race and community relations. Those developments do not, however, go far enough, it says.

The report urges a clarification of the law so that charitable status can be granted to those involved in creating jobs, promoting human rights, and providing information and advice in the interests of social welfare.

It calls for the setting up of a fund of £250,000 a year to help to pay legal fees of charities challenging charity laws in court.

There is overwhelming support, the report says, for an overhaul of the registration system under which all charities with an income of £15 and over must register. That should be increased to at least £100 to stop the system being clogged

Modernizing Charity Law (NCVO, £1, 26 Bedford Square, London WC1; £1).

The park - a creation of the Polytechnic of the South Bank - is being funded with £6m from

the Prudential Assurance Company.

The idea behind the park, which will deal solely with new technology, is to link the resources of the polytechnic with small businesses in purpose-built units on a derelict site next to the polytechnic.

Building will take place over the next year

## Heart and lung patient 'making slow progress'

Mrs Jean Jones, aged 48, the first Briton to have a combined heart and lung transplant was "making slow progress" in Harefield Hospital, Middlesex, yesterday, after her 15-hour operation on Thursday.

The hospital said that Mrs Jones, of Merry Hill, Wolverhampton, was in a stable condition but remained in intensive care on a ventilator machine.

The only previous heart-lung transplant in Britain was performed at Harefield on Swedish sports journalist, Mr Lars Ljungberg, aged 32, last December. He survived the operation, but died two weeks later when his kidneys failed.

Although translation and interpretation are statistically the largest demand, 150 people a month seek help to understand the employment, housing, social security, and immigration laws.

There has been a sudden surge of inquiries since the passing of the Nationality Act, which changed their status from citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies to British Dependent Territories citizens.

Overseas selling prices:

## Defendants acquitted in magistrates' courts may gain right to costs

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Defendants acquitted by magistrates' courts may get the right to have their costs paid from public funds under the independent prosecution service proposed by the Government.

The right to costs is suggested in a consultation document drawn up by an inter-departmental working party considering the awarding of costs in criminal cases under the new prosecution service.

At present courts have power only in indictable cases to award costs to acquitted defendants from central funds and against the prosecutor.

In summary cases costs from central funds are not available, and an acquitted defendant can be compensated for costs only if a court orders the prosecution to pay.

The working party, which is under the Lord Chancellor's Department, recognizes "there are arguments in principle for acquitted defendants in summary cases being able to recover their reasonable costs on the same basis as for indictable cases", that is, except where there is a reason to the contrary, such as where the defendant's conduct misled the prosecution into thinking the case was stronger than it was.

### Advertising 'would cut legal costs'

Solicitors' fees would fall and standards rise if they were permitted to advertise their conveyancing charges, the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising said yesterday.

In a letter to the Lord Chancellor and the Under-Secretary of State for Consumer Affairs, the institute says: "advertising leads to competition and innovation which brings prices down. This is borne out by the American experience where advertising by lawyers has cut the cost of some types of legal work, such as wills and uncontested divorces, by up to half."

"Contrary to the view put by the Law Society, we believe that price advertising will raise the standards of service to the public because it will encourage innovation and greater efficiency."

It adds: "Increased competition and lower prices does not mean lower profits for solicitors. The evidence from overseas suggests that a fall in prices brings an increase in demand for professional services."

### Average family spending on food reaches record

The average British family is spending a record £35.56 a week on food, an increase of more than £3.20 in the past 12 months, according to government figures published today.

The Ministry of Agriculture's national food survey says average expenditure on food bought for consumption in the home is 10 per cent higher now than 12 months ago, an increase of twice the rate of inflation.

Expenditure for each person is £8.39 a week, 23p more than in the previous quarter, and 81p more than the fourth quarter of 1982.

Household consumption of liquid milk has risen to 3.78 pints a person a week, although cheese consumption is down slightly to just over 4 oz.

Butter consumption is also marginally up because of lower prices, and margarine sales are down.

The purchase of eggs has fallen over the year, while sugar consumption is up to 10%oz a week.

Average purchases of beef are up over the year, but sales

### Fear for consumers after Telecom sale

By Bill Johnston, Technology Correspondent

Telephone subscribers in the future will not be protected properly from British Telecom nor will Post Office users be adequately served because of piecemeal closures of offices, the Post Office Users National Council (POUNC), the consumer watchdog say.

The council, in its monthly newsletter, blames government policy on both counts.

The first concern of the council is over the Government's policy on telephones and the telecommunications. Bill which will implement it.

The council says: "We have remained concerned about the continued absence from the Bill of any provision for an independent dedicated consumer body at national level with the freedom to publish its views on tariffs and any other aspects of customer service."

In our view OFTEL (the new Office of Telecommunications - the regulatory body being set up by the Government) will neither be an adequate nor independent consumer advocate in view of its conflicting responsibilities to consumers and all sectors of the telecommunications industry."

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### Widow to fight plan to exhume husband's ashes

Mrs Jacqueline Armstrong, a magistrate at Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, said yesterday that she would fight a local rector's plan to have her late husband's ashes exhumed to allow a £200,000 church extension built.

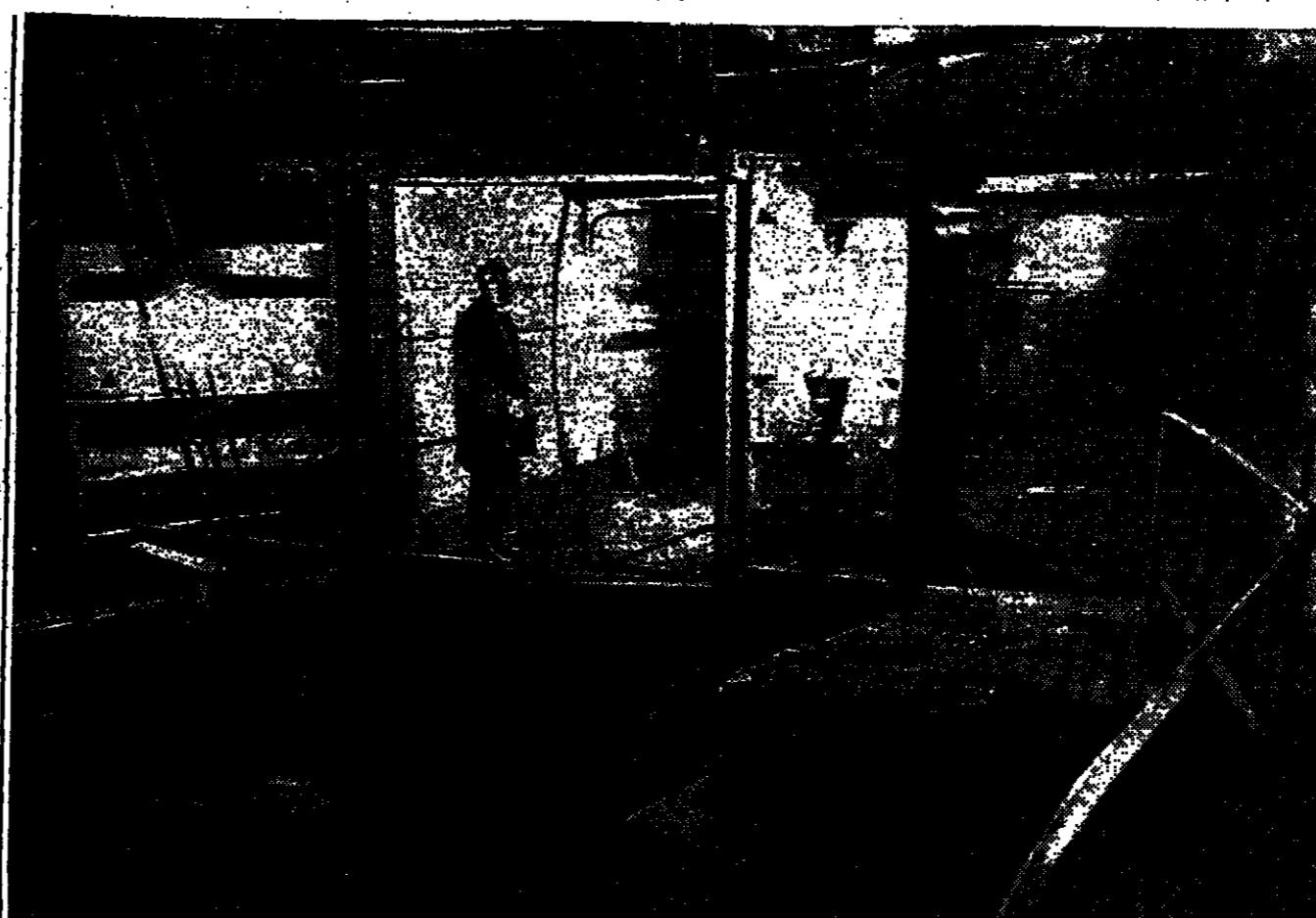
She has asked the Bishop of Coventry, the Right Rev John Gibbs, to intervene in the dispute. The bishop said yesterday: "I do not know all the details and I have not had any discussions with the vicar."

The ashes of Mr William Armstrong, who died five years ago aged 53, are buried in a casket beneath a cedar of Lebanon tree in the churchyard of St Margaret's, Whitchurch, Leamington. The Armstrongs, both keen conservationists, planted the tree 10 years ago in memory of his parents.

The Rev Anthony Gardner said the development was needed because only 250 people could get into the small church and between 300 and 400 were arriving for services and many had to be turned away. He added: "I understand her concern."



Flying start: Rupert Anderson, aged two, striding out at Dartmouth, Devon, yesterday in one of 200 events across the country in aid of the British Olympic squad. The child, who has trained with his father, Dr Tony Anderson, since he was 12 months old, managed one and a half miles of the six-mile course and raised £30. Brighton



Blitz bunker: The disused Underground station where Churchill found safety during air raids (Photograph: Brian Harris).

## Churchill's secret 'No 10' in Down Street

By Alan Hamilton

The working party says the prosecution costs from central funds when dissatisfied with the conduct of the case. Instead, the document proposes that courts should be able to report such cases to the head of the new service.

Courts would also keep their powers to award costs against parties so that if through mismanagement or inefficiency, the prosecution caused the defence unreasonable expense, it could be ordered to pay towards its costs. The same would apply to the defence.

Other proposals, on which comments are invited by April 27, are that fees for barristers working for the service should be fixed in advance or assessed by the service, instead of by the courts, as at present, thus bringing their pay under more direct control.

Similarly, rates for solicitors working for the service would not be set by courts but negotiated directly with individual firms, taking account of present legal aid rates.

A middle course may be to put a special cost fund for acquitted defendants in the hands of the minister responsible for the service.

Under the new service, courts would lose their present financial sanction to refuse the

and training signalling equipment for the Piccadilly line.

When the subterranean doors of Churchill's War Cabinet room beneath Whitehall are finally thrown open to tourists in three weeks' time, the queues are expected to rival those to see the Crown Jewels and Lenin's tomb. As the shuffling crocodile gapes its lengths of heady nostalgia they will be forgiven for not knowing that, at the height of the blitz in the winter of 1940, the great man was somewhere else entirely.

His burrow, 63ft below street level, was a mile away below Down Street, Piccadilly, in a disused tube station which since the end of the Second World War has been seen by few but a handful of London Transport engineers installing

the

# Universities warned of threat to come from information resolution

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Universities are threatened by the information revolution because it will be possible soon to receive much of the education now provided by such institutions by using a television, a video recorder and a mini-computer at home.

Sir Douglas Hague, a former economic adviser to the Prime Minister, made that prediction in his first speech as chairman of the Economic and Social Research Council.

Sir Douglas suspected that universities would find it difficult to come to terms with the information revolution.

"We may say that the problem for manufacturing business is that it will have to compete with the Pacific," he said in a speech to be released today.

"The problem for service industries is that they must

compete with the household. The problem for the universities is that they will have to compete with the information revolution."

Sir Douglas, delivering the Mond Lecture at Manchester University, posed two questions.

Could those who do the job "manage" the education system so that Britain made a success of the fourth industrial revolution? Could those in charge of the research councils nationally "manage" what was being done there?

Business schools could teach much about leading effective businesses but they were not good at teaching information technology.

"Three years ago information technology might have been taught in a business school," he said.

## Computer training crisis feared

By Andrew Cornelius

A £100m government initiative to boost information technology by bringing new blood into Britain's universities is being threatened by a shortage of suitably qualified teaching staff, according to the chairman of the state-backed National Computing Centre.

Professor John Ashworth, who is also Vice-Chancellor of Salford University, says that the training of the next generation of information technology students is being held back because the best qualified

teachers are being "head-hunted" by industry.

Leading electronics companies are offering annual salaries of £30,000 to £40,000 for good software engineers, and £40,000 to £50,000 for computer programmers, Professor Ashworth said. The same people would be paid only £20,000 a year if they took a senior university teaching position, he added.

The University Grants Committee gave a warning last year that the poor quality of

response for information technology positions at universities reflected the strong competition from industry.

The problem will be highlighted again when the National Computing Centre publishes its annual report later this year. Professor Ashworth says that the centre, which employs 450 people in London, and provides computer training and research for industry, is understaffed and understrength.

More than 40 companies have benefited from the scheme.

## Doctors find heart attack signals a year early

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

An important study has begun to discover how accurately people are heading towards a heart attack can be identified as much as a year in advance by assessing aspects of their moods, attitudes and behaviour.

The study, by Professor Arthur Crisp of the department of psychiatry at St George's Hospital medical school, London, comes after research that he and two colleagues carried out on the symptoms of heart attack victims.

They found, using detailed questionnaires, that a year before the onset of heart attacks, some potential victims had displayed high levels of sadness, anxiety, fatigue and loss of libido. Two out of three of the individuals questioned were correctly identified as heading towards heart attacks.

The new study aims to apply the same system to test its predictive accuracy. "If we can find a way of accurately identifying people at risk, we may be able to help them avoid a heart attack," Professor Crisp said.

Other studies have indicated how stressful emotions can play a part in the build-up to a heart attack. Some types of behaviour, such as competitiveness, aggression and impatience, have been identified as symptoms.

The study, conducted by Professor Crisp, with Miss Maria Queenan, of the same department at St George's, and Dr Michael D'Souza, was published in *The Lancet* at the weekend.

## Aids article 'alarmist'

*The Mail on Sunday* was justified in reporting the risk that patients might contract Aids from transfusions of blood imported from the United States, but used extravagant and alarmist terms not justified by the evidence, the Press Council said yesterday.

The council upheld a complaint against the newspaper to the extent that the story about Aids, the acquired immune deficiency syndrome, should not have been treated in such unqualified terms.

Dr Peter Jones, director of the Northern Region Haemophili-



Mr Keith Castle (centre), Britain's longest surviving heart transplant patient, with Mr Paul Matthews and his fiancée, Linda Taylor, before their departure from Heathrow airport yesterday on a sponsored trek from Katmandu, where they intend to marry, to the Mount Everest base camp (Photograph: Chris Harris).

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## 'Millions wasted' by micro misuse

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

British companies are wasting millions of pounds in buying the wrong microcomputers, the Industrial Society says.

The society, which is holding a conference in London next week on the effectiveness of new technology in Britain's offices, says: "Some organisations are buying some many different types of micros so quickly that their cost effectiveness and any central control are being lost completely."

The society concludes: "Although we are all delighted by the rapid growth of new technology in the office, there is now evidence that millions of pounds may be wasted because there is now evidence that millions of pounds may be wasted because there is no longer overall company policy and control."

Our experience shows that although some micros are being used most effectively, others are being woefully misused. Particular departments buy their own micro without reference to the compatibility or the mainframe of the overall company policy."

● Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, will today announce an extension to the Government's Microelectronics Industrial Support Programme (Misp) which has already spent £50m since 1978 encouraging the development of microchip technology. More than 40 companies have benefited from the scheme.



Out of court: Police subduing an unidentified man in Fall River, Massachusetts, after two Portuguese immigrants had been found guilty of raping a young mother on a bar pool table. The case against four others continues today.

## Mitterrand finds a peace formula in schools battle

From Diana Geddes, Paris

After more than two years of proposals, counter-proposals, mass demonstrations and bitter dispute over the future of France's 10,000 predominantly Roman Catholic private schools, the Government has acquiesced in the Government's three other main proposals concerning the financing of the private sector. In future, private schools would be subjected to the same criteria of funding and staffing as state schools and would no longer be able to open or close classes at will. Local authorities would be required to supplement state funds for private schools on the same basis as state schools.

The Government has given in entirely on the most hotly contested issue - the right of parents to send their child to the private school of their choice.

The Catholic Church, which runs 93 per cent of the private schools, is still very worried, however, about the Government's plan to reduce the school's present powers to hire and fire their own teaching staffs.

The state would, in future, have some say in that process, and all teachers in

private schools would be entitled to enter into a contract with the state giving them greater job security.

The Catholic Church has acquiesced in the Government's three other main proposals concerning the financing of the private sector. In future, private schools would be subjected to the same criteria of funding and staffing as state schools and would no longer be able to open or close classes at will. Local authorities would be required to supplement state funds for private schools on the same basis as state schools.

The proposed changes, which guarantee the continued separate existence of private schools with full autonomy over their educational, administrative and financial affairs, are a far cry from the Socialist Government's original intention to integrate private schools into a single, secular system of state education.

The Catholic Church, which runs 93 per cent of the private schools, is still very worried, however, about the Government's plan to reduce the school's present powers to hire and fire their own teaching staffs.

There is at present no choice at all for parents of children in the public sector, but the Government has indicated that it will introduce an experimental scheme in 15 towns next

year giving parents a choice between schools within a certain radius from their home.

The Socialist Party, the Communist Party and a majority of state school teachers from which the Socialist Party draws much of its strength, are not happy about the *de facto* continuation of a dual education system. But President Mitterrand, who has taken a close personal interest in the debate, insisted on an "honest compromise" and believes that that has been achieved.

A Bill containing the Government's proposals is expected to go to the Cabinet for approval early next month, before being submitted to Parliament. Despite the broad agreement of the Catholic church, it can be guaranteed a stormy passage by the Opposition, which has been busily exploiting the private schools issue to its own political ends.

Two million children, representing 15 per cent of the total school population, attend private schools.

## Njonjo is accused of anti-Moi plot

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

After working quietly for more than two months, a judicial inquiry into the conduct of Mr Charles Njonjo, the former Constitutional Affairs Minister, has been hearing startling claims. One of these is that Mr Njonjo, one of the most experienced politicians in Kenya, tried to enlist the support of other MPs for moves apparently aimed at reducing the power of - and even replacing - President Daniel Arap Moi.

However, the evidence to this effect, given by some backbench MPs, is somewhat lacking in factual backing. It has also been strongly challenged by Mr Njonjo's counsel, Mr William Dwyer, who suggests that the witnesses are either making up the whole thing or are impugning sinister motives to well-meaning attempts by Mr Njonjo to help them.

Three High Court judges, headed by Mr Justice Cecil Miller, a Guyanese, have been sitting since early January. They are ordered by President Moi to investigate allegations that Mr Njonjo had sought to undermine him with the backing of unnamed foreign powers, and to discover whether he was in any way connected with the attempted coup there in 1982 or with the reactionary attack on the Seychelles in 1981.

In nine weeks of hearings, the judges heard allegations that Mr Njonjo, failed to pay for his excess baggage when flying by the state-owned airline, held several diplomatic passports at the same time, and supported the applications of some South Africans to visit Kenya, exceeding his powers in the process.

Mr Njonjo has all along denied these allegations, and has insisted that he has always been loyal to President Moi.

It is not clear why it took so long to call as witnesses some of the MPs alleging that Mr Njonjo wanted to see Vice-President Mwai Kibaki removed from office.

Mr Njonjo attends the proceedings daily, immaculately dressed in his customary three-piece suit with rose buttonhole. He will have the opportunity to give evidence in due course. But nobody knows how long the inquiry will continue, or how many witnesses are still to be called.



Mr Njonjo: Denies all the allegations.

## Uganda Army steps out of line

Kampala (AFP) - Uganda's Army commander, Major-General Tito Okello, has admitted that there is public discontent with the behaviour of some of his officers, Uganda Radio reported.

He did not mention any officers by name but he stressed the importance of discipline. An undisciplined officer was "extremely dangerous" in any army, he said.

He said civilians pay, clothe and feed the soldiers, as well as buy their weapons. Soldiers must respect civilians and protect their lives and property.

The General, who was speaking to a meeting of officers at Army General Headquarters in Kampala on Friday, said that civilians were the masters and that soldiers were "mere servants".

The radio also reported that the 36-man Commonwealth military training team which has been in Uganda for the last two years training army officer at Jinja, 50 miles east of Kampala, will wind up its work at the end of this month.

The team will be replaced by military training staff from Britain, which has contributed half the members of the Commonwealth team.

## West Germany and high technology: The missed opportunity

### Bonn wakes up to challenge of the chip

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Have the Germans missed the third industrial revolution? Has postwar success in traditional industries made West Germans so complacent that is has lost the race to America and Japan for mastery of microelectronics and the high technology industries of the future?

These questions are now being asked here with an urgency verging on panic as West Germany suddenly wakes up to the challenge. Silicon Valley poses to its industrial prosperity and finds itself stumbling in the technological atmosphere of the 1960s.

For the Federal Republic has not only is it slipping behind in research and innovation in such vital areas as information technology, but that the computer revolution has not yet caught on here as it has elsewhere. Whereas Britain now has "chip shops" in every high street, and a programme to make every schoolchild literate in computers, most young Germans are ignorant and suspicious of the new world heralded by the home computer.

Forcing doctors to inform the parents will not stop them. It would simply discourage them from obtaining medical help. This would lead to an increase in unwanted pregnancies, the consequences of which can be very serious for young girls."

The issue has become a hot political topic as West Germans ask themselves why their own computer industry has not really got anywhere, why industry has refused to take risks in the new technologies, why so many young people are

anti-technology and what is wrong with an educational system that has so far ignored the challenge of the chip.

Three months ago, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, brought the debate on to the front pages of newspapers when he stated bluntly: "Whoever visits Japan finds a country in which state and society face the future full of vigour. Whoever visits the United States finds... an atmosphere marked by confidence and optimism, a vision of a high technology society opening up undreamed of possibilities.

"Whoever returns home is struck by the whining cultural pessimism throughout the country. Green ideologists and those who think like them preach fear of life, fear of technology and fear of the future", he added.

The two key fields of the future, microelectronics and biotechnology, West Germany has already missed the boat, he said.

The Government, however, does not think it too late to catch up. Herr Helmut Riesenthaler, the energetic Technology Minister, has just announced an unprecedented DM 3,000m (£770m) package of measures to close the gap with Japan and the United States.

In the next five years, the money will be spent to promote competition between industry and the scientific community in basic research and to encourage research in electronics, including

### Executions a warning for Kurds

By Gwyndoline Roberts

Kurdish hopes of autonomy for Iraqi Kurdistan have plummeted after reports that army firing squads executed between 16 and 70 young Kurds in the past fortnight.

Kurdish sources said that the men, who had gone into hiding

to avoid being sent to the front in the Iraq-Iran war, were rounded up in the towns of Suleimaniya and Dohuk and then shot.

The executions are believed to signal a harsher stance from Baghdad towards the Kurds, prompted possibly by increased support from abroad, an influx of weaponry and the state of the Gulf War.

Thousands of Kurds, either to be called up or already conscripted, fled into the mountains. Many returned to the towns when they felt an accord was near completion.

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Tomorrow: The remedy.

Njonjo is accused of anti-Moi plot  
From Christopher Thomas, Washington

## Shaken Mondale gets welcome boost but Hart still a headache

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Mr Walter Mondale, proclaiming "a national victory," won the Michigan and Arkansas caucuses on Saturday and took the lead in Mississippi, giving his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination a badly needed fillip.

The Rev Jesse Jackson scored his greatest success to date by winning a popularity vote in Mississippi — meaning less in terms of selecting delegates, but an important psychological blow in his drive to win the black vote.

Under the complex state rules for Mississippi Mondale has won most of the delegates but Mr Jackson claimed a moral victory. The important prize for Mr Mondale was Michigan — to have lost there, where he has been heavily favoured, would have been disastrous.

The final Michigan result is expected to give Mr Mondale 50 per cent against 32 per cent for Senator Gary Hart, his main contender for the nomination. Mr Jackson took about 14 per cent.

Mr Mondale's success was in part due to the support of organized labour and any whose muscle will be felt in other primaries and caucuses in industrialized states. The impact of the AFL-CIO has been patchy. It was not nearly so helpful in earlier battles in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Governor James Blanchard of Michigan, a Mondale supporter said: "The Hart snowball melted in Michigan. It was a must win for Mondale, and he carried it off." In South

### See how they run

The following reflects the results of primaries and caucuses to select delegates to the Democratic National Convention. The figures do not include Saturday's caucuses, which are still incomplete, in which 251 delegates were at stake.

Despite withdrawing from the race, Senator John Glenn still has one delegate committed to him. Mr Mondale leads with 373, Senator Hart with 256 and Mr Jackson 37. There are 212 uncommitted delegates. The magic number required to win the nomination is 1,987 of the possible 3,933.

Future contests, with the number of delegates each state sends, include tomorrow: Illinois primary 194; Minnesota caucus 86; Saturday: Kansas caucus 44; Virginia caucuses 78; Sunday: Montana caucuses 25; March 27: Connecticut primary 60; March 31: Wisconsin caucus 89; April 3: New York primary 283.

Carolina on Saturday, Mr Jackson, the native son, lead Mr Mondale and Mr Hart but still trailed behind the number of uncommitted delegates. A total of 251 were at stake in the four state caucuses. Super Saturday was Mr Jackson's best showing so far — he also took a large number of votes in Arkansas.

But the day belonged to Mr Mondale. "This has been a good national win for me," he said.

### Local feud could swing Illinois primary

## Race wide open as the Chicago machine falters

From Nicholas Ashford, Chicago

In the days when the late mayor, Richard Daley, ran Chicago, the outcome of presidential primaries in Illinois was never in doubt.

Chicago and surrounding Cook County account for about two-thirds of the Democratic vote in Illinois. Whichever candidate the mayor endorsed, the city's Democratic machine delivered.

However, the machine though still powerful, is no longer the dominant force in either state or city politics since Mr Harold Washington broke

its stranglehold last year by becoming Chicago's first black mayor.

As a result, tomorrow's primary is wide-open and most pollsters and political soothsayers admit they cannot say whether Mr Walter Mondale or Senator Hart will win or even how much of a spoiler's role the Rev Jesse Jackson will play.

As always, when national politics reach Chicago, there are prominent local issues involved. Unlike the other primaries which have taken

place this year, Illinois voters must choose candidates for state, local and party offices as well as presidential candidates and 116 of the 194 delegates the state will send to the Democratic convention in San Francisco.

Judging from posters around Chicago, many Democrats are more concerned with local races than with the presidency. The most important of these — and one which could help to decide the outcome of the primary — is between Mr Washington and his chief rival, Mr Edward

"Fast Eddie" Vrdolyak, leader of the white rump of the Chicago machine. They have been locked in a bitter power struggle for the past year.

Mr Vrdolyak and the machine are backing Mr Mondale, who also has the support of unions representing more than a million workers in Illinois. However, support from the machine can be two-edged, as Mr Mondale has tactfully admitted by avoiding being seen in public with Mr Vrdolyak.

Although the machine can deliver the vote of many traditional Democrats, it also alienates many independently minded voters, the sort of people who are swing to Senator Hart.

Mayor Washington's backing (but has not endorsed) Mr Jackson, who has his political base in Chicago. The mayor appears more concerned with his battle with the machine.

Senator Hart has the backing of the former mayor Mrs Jane Byrne, which, given the scale of her defeat last year, he could probably do without.

## Egypt and Sudan on alert after air raid is blamed on Libya

By Our Foreign Staff

Relations between Libya and Egypt deteriorated sharply over the weekend as the controversy over who bombed Khartoum continued. The crisis began on Friday when the Sudanese Government announced that a Soviet-built Tupolev 22 long-range bomber from Libya's Jufrah air base bombed the government radio station at Omdurman, a suburb of Khartoum, killing five people.

Military sources in Cairo said that after the Egyptian Army went on the alert security was tightened at strategic points.

Mr Ali added that Egypt would take both military and political steps in the event of a further attack.

As the crisis deepened, President Mubarak exchanged messages with President Reagan. According to press reports from Washington, the United States and Egypt were considering an emergency airlift of military equipment to Sudan.

Sudan also sent messages to the United Nations, the Arab League and international organizations seeking their support.

Meanwhile, the Libyan Government yesterday called in Arab and African ambassadors in Tripoli to deny formally any involvement in the bombing.

"Libya holds responsibility for the attack," Mr Ali told

## President of Angola consults Castro

Mexico City (AP) — José Eduardo Dos Santos, the President of Angola, has arrived in Cuba on an official visit and met the Cuban Leader President Fidel Castro soon after his arrival.

The Angolan President's first official act of the day was to place a wreath at the monument of the Cuban national hero, José Martí, during ceremonies at Plaza de la Revolución.

Among the Angolan officials accompanying President Dos Santos on the trip are the Minister of Defence, Mr Pedro Maria Tonha, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Evaristo Domingos.

The visit was announced at short notice and follows the recent peace moves between South Africa and Angola, where Cuba has a strong military presence.

## Kasparov takes 3-1 lead

Moscow — The Soviet chess grandmaster Vasily Smyslov, who conceded defeat to Gary Kasparov in the fourth game of this world championship eliminator, declared yesterday a rest day.

The match resumes tomorrow, with Kasparov leading 3-1.

## Arms for Brazil

Rio de Janeiro (AP) — Brazil announced it will buy French-made Exocet missiles for its new battleships and may also purchase Israeli-made Gabriel and Italian-made Otomat missiles, according to a press report.

## Poll landslide

Nairobi (AFP) — Mr Horace Owiti, whose election as MP for Gem in Nyanza province of Kenya was nullified early this month by the Kenyan High Court, has been re-elected to the seat with a landslide victory.

## Warden freed

Geneva — The warden who helped Signor Licio Gelli, the Italian Masonic Lodge leader to escape from a Geneva prison last August has been given an 18-month suspended prison sentence.

## Flood peril

Buenos Aires (AFP) — About 7,000 people were evacuated at the weekend from flood-hit areas in Argentina's north and central regions.

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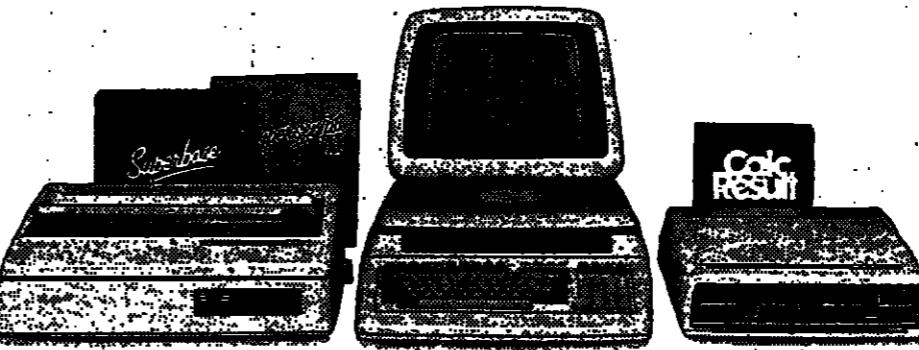


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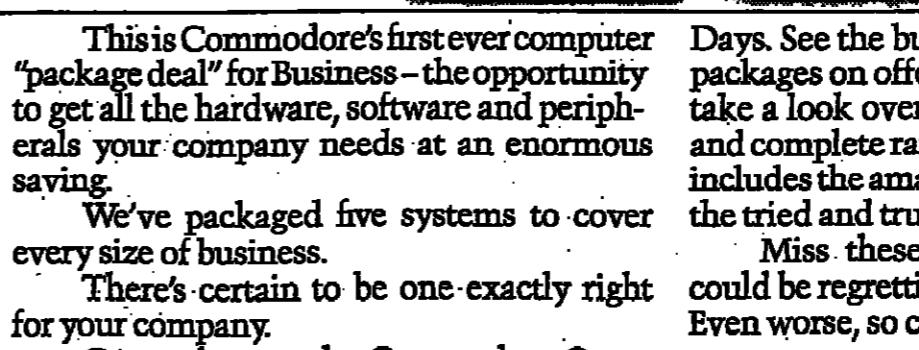


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**Thatcher determined not to give way at summit**

## 24 hours that can settle EEC future

From Ian Murray  
Brussels

less if Mrs Thatcher's conditions are met.

There is still all to play for as the leaders of the EEC sit down for lunch in Brussels today at the start of a scheduled 24-hour meeting, which must settle the whole future of the Community. The one point on which all 10 concerned so far agree is that failure could lead to disintegration of the EEC.

Despite months of argument at every level, the 10 have not yet found the basis of an agreement of the two questions which must be answered if the Community is to remain solvent both politically and economically. These are: How much should each country pay towards running costs? And how can the running costs be held down?

Mrs Thatcher gave notice in June of last year that she was not prepared even to consider increasing the Community's resources unless she is satisfied by the answer to those questions. Nothing that has been done since has in any way diverted her from that.

President Mitterrand, meanwhile, has been using his influence as president of the Council of Ministers to rally the EEC leaders. His task has been made easier because all of them stand to pay more or receive

derived from valued-added tax receipts. By juggling with the figures in this way, the size of Britain's net contribution to the Community would be cut by about a fifth, this making the gap to be bridged that much smaller.

Needless to say, Britain does not like this idea, which has been kicked around for some months, and it will certainly be one of the most important technical arguments. Mrs Thatcher is preparing to fight at the summit.

The French paper fails to give any clue at all as to how large Britain's contribution should be. Mrs Thatcher has indicated it should be cut to a quarter of its present size. President Mitterrand, after asking all the other countries, has suggested that the best she can expect is a 50 per cent reduction.

A further difficult complication is that West Germany, with Britain the only net contributor to the budget, has submitted a paper saying that it cannot accept being the only major paymaster of the Community if Britain is given a significantly reduced contribution.

Meeting the West German claim would mean that the other eight countries would have to find an even bigger amount among themselves to settle the argument.

This is why Mrs Thatcher's main objective at the summit

must be to hold any increase in farm spending below the level of increase in the Community's resources. Without such an agreement, any reduction in the size of the British contribution would not stop EEC money being spent on the kind of policies which would not help Britain. The whole exercise would have been a waste of time.

With an agreement, the way would be open to negotiate membership of Spain and Portugal into the Community from the start of 1986, and for an increase in the total resources which could be spent by the Commission.

But essentially, Mrs Thatcher would rather take the blame for a failure than give way on her main two points. Were she to give way, the Conservatives could expect to lose heavily in the European Parliament elections in June, and the credibility of the Government's negotiating position in the EEC would be dangerously undermined.

For similar reasons, President Mitterrand cannot afford a failure. His Socialist Party is already highly unpopular in France, and would be a very heavy loser in the June elections if he cannot contrive a face-saving settlement in the course of the next 24 hours.

Leading article, page 13

## Heikal lobs another literary grenade

From Christopher Walker  
Cairo

Mr Mohammed Heikal, the most prolific, controversial and best-selling political author in the Arab world, sank back into the elegant Harrods upholstery of his flat, overlooking the Nile and gave a mischievous grin. "It will blow everything sky-high. I will be slaughtered", he said with thinly-disguised glee.

The subject in question was his forthcoming book (his twenty-fifth), on relations between the press and politics in the Arab states, an often murky and thinly-researched area, which a former editor of *Al-Ahram*, Egypt's most influential newspaper, as Information Minister under President Gamal Abdel Nasser and as a political prisoner under President Anwar Sadat, he is eminently qualified to write.

Mr Heikal's last book, *Autumn of Fury*, a bitter and personalized indictment of the last days of an increasingly paranoid Sadat (who once described him as "my public enemy number one") recently



Mr Heikal: "It will blow everything sky-high".

passed the 1.4 million mark in Arabic sales alone. This, Mr Heikal told me proudly, makes it the best-selling book in the language after the Koran.

Even in Egypt, where it remains firmly on the banned list, under the personal orders of Sadat's less flamboyant successor, President Hosni

Mubarak, the account of the events leading up to the assassination in October 1981 has sold 250,000 copies under the counter, at a black-market price equivalent of nearly £20. Well-thumbed copies are a common sight in Cairo's opposition circles.

Although the book infuriated many Egyptians and lost Mr Heikal a number of local admirers, its staggering popularity throughout the Arab world was seen by many as confirmation of how unpopular the *unashamedly corrupt* regime of Sadat had become, notwithstanding his popularity in the West. "It was an indictment of a whole policy, not a man," Mr Heikal said, puffing on one of the giant cigars which, like his affluent way of life, belie his almost guru-like appeal to the Egyptian left.

"The appearance of the book about Sadat last May led me into a spring of fury. They vilified me in the papers here for months, but they could not stop the copies being smuggled about. I have often thought about beginning to crystallize and I finished the book in six months. I have just handed the final draft to the publisher. Ironically, many Arabic newspapers had already purchased the serial rights, subject unknown."

## Hassan seeks US assurance

From Godfrey Morrison  
Rabat

King Hassan of Morocco, in a message to President Ronald Reagan, has made it clear that he, like other Arab moderates who have broadly supported the Americans in the Middle East, expects his good faith to be reciprocated.

The crisis contained the tart observation that "electoral considerations, however legitimate in purely internal terms," could not allow the United States to repudiate peace, justice and legality in the Middle East.

Then the whole role of the press here and in other parts of the Arab world - something I have often thought about - began to crystallize and I finished the book in six months. I have just handed the final draft to the publisher. Ironically, many Arabic newspapers had already purchased the serial rights, subject unknown."

Its immediate purpose was an appeal concerning Jerusalem.

He said the whole Islamic

world was shocked to learn that

the US Congress was considering

legislation which would

recognize the laws and adminis-

trative acts made by Israel

during its occupation of Jesus-

lem.

But, he said, they did not

exploit the information in time

to prevent the bombing attempt

Royal revels: Princess Caroline of Monaco arriving with her father Prince Rainier at the Bal de la Rose at the Monte Carlo Sporting Club on Saturday night.

## Outcry as purge hits top ranks of Israeli police

which led to protests from Muslim leaders and Israeli officials.

The suspension of Inspector Hefetz, which could be backed by legal sanctions, has caused an outcry among his colleagues directed at the chief of police, Mr Ariele Yitzhak.

Recently police have claimed several successes, including the dismantling of a network of American-born Jewish terrorists and the arrests of several suspects in connection with attacks against Arab and Christian monuments in Jerusalem.

Meanwhile Mr Brian Urquhart, the United Nations under-secretary-general, will meet senior officials in the cabinet of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, today to discuss security arrangements in south Lebanon, a government official said yesterday.

## Hopes rise that Russia will be at Olympics

From Ivor Davis  
Los Angeles

There is great relief among Los Angeles Olympic organizers at the announcement over the weekend that the US Government will allow the Soviet Union to dock a cruise ship in local waters and permit about 25 Aeroflot charter flights to land here before and during the summer games.

Although the Russians are not expected to say formally whether they will send a team of 800 athletes to the Olympics until around the June 2 acceptance deadline, the government decision was termed "a positive step" in bringing the Russians to the games.

During the past two weeks the concern over whether the Russians were coming grew after State Department officials refused to issue a visa to the Russians' proposed Olympic attaché, Mr Oleg Yermishkin. It was said he was a member of the Soviet intelligence service, the KGB.

The brouhaha after that incident cast a shadow on arrangements for the Soviet participation. But the Los Angeles Olympic president, Mr Peter V. Ueberroth, who announced the latest government decision on the ship and charter flights, said that if the Russians propose a new attaché a visa will be speedily approved and the new attaché could arrive in California by the end of March.

Officials here know that participation by the heavily favoured Soviet team is considered crucial to the games, both competitively and financially. Television income could be cut by as much as \$90m if the Russians do not come.

Mr Ueberroth said at a press conference that the Soviet cruise liner, The Gruzia, will be anchored at Long Beach about 20 miles from central Los Angeles. But the ship will not be allowed any radio transmissions while in harbour.

The ship will not be used to house athletes, Mr Ueberroth said. They are expected to stay at the team village, probably at the University of California.

The Aeroflot planes are expected to bring what is termed members of the Soviet Olympic family and their equipment to the games, as well as Russian tourists. Except for diplomatic flights, Aeroflot planes have not been allowed to land in the United States since martial law was imposed in Poland in late 1981.

# CONGRATULATIONS, AIRBUS!

We at International Aero Engines salute AIRBUS INDUSTRIE on its launch of the A320. Our V2500 engine is the most fuel-efficient engine for the A320, and will be available in 1988. Again, congratulations AIRBUS.



Pratt & Whitney • Rolls-Royce • Japanese Aero Engines Corporation • Motoren- und Turbinen-Union München GmbH • Fiat Aviazione S.p.A.

Hopes rise  
that Russia  
will be at  
Olympics

From Vitor Davis  
Los Angeles

There is great relief over  
the announcement that the US  
will not be sending a team to  
the games. The US Olympic  
Committee has decided to  
cancel all its plans and  
not to send a team to the  
Olympics.

Although the Russian  
team is not sending a team, the  
US team is not sending a team  
and the US team is not sending a  
team. The US team is not sending a  
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team.

Hours before he spoke,  
FMLN guerrillas had entered  
San Miguel, the largest city in  
eastern El Salvador, and  
attacked the headquarters of the  
Army's Third Brigade with  
mortars. Sources said the  
guerrillas had set up mortar  
and machine gun positions 300  
yards from the army strong-  
hold.

Since Tuesday, the com-  
mander of the brigade, Colonel  
Domingo Monterroso, had been  
leading a 5,000-man operation,  
the biggest of the year, against  
rebel positions in the north-east  
of the country.

"While the Army was wear-  
ing itself out in the hills up  
north, we attacked him in his  
home", a guerrilla near San  
Miguel said on Saturday after-  
noon.

Colonel Monterroso heard of

## UK urged to improve aid to Third World

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

A Royal Commission to review British policy towards the Third World is called for today in a report which accuses the Government of indifference to the poor in developing countries.

It has already been welcomed by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, who has promised to give it careful study, and by other leading politicians, including Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Edward Heath, both of whom have used it for an attack on monetarism.

The study, *Aid is Not Enough*, is the second to be published by the Independent Group on British Aid (Igba), whose members include Mr Evan Luard, former Labour Minister, Mr John Clark, National Campaign Officer for Oxfam; Mr John Mitchell, an adviser to the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee; and other leading development specialists.

They say they want a Royal Commission representing different views and interests to look at problems facing the Third World in the present state of the world economy and to make recommendations on British policies.

They also urge the Government to establish a unit which would analyse the effect of policies on the world's poor and ask the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee to carry out regular studies.

The report complains that government hostility to Third World positions in most international negotiations has damaged Britain's reputation.

British contributions to United Nations development funds should be increased, it says, and the country should also support a reform of the voting systems in organisations such as the World Bank to give the governments of poor countries a bigger share in their decisions.

The study is particularly critical of the aid, worth nearly £200m a year, which Britain channels to the developing nations through the EEC.

## Senators take close look at Meese's finances

From Christopher Thomas  
Washington

The complex financial affairs of Mr Edwin Meese, a counsellor to President Reagan and Attorney General-designate, will be put under further intensive examination this week by the Senate judiciary committee. "I have engaged in no improper conduct", Mr Meese said in a weekend statement.

Mr Meese's financial affairs have been partly unravelled by newspaper investigations and subsequently confirmed by Mr Meese. His apparent lack of enthusiasm in revealing that he took loans from people who subsequently gained federal jobs has left the committee in a special, worried mood.

According to unconfirmed reports yesterday, the Justice Department is considering whether to open an investigation into Mr Meese's financial dealings, focusing on the requirements of the Ethics in Government Act.

Mr Meese, in his statement, urged his critics to wait until he could explain his activities when he returns - probably this week - to testify before the committee. He said there had been "false and misleading statements".

One matter still to be explored is the appointment of Mrs Gretchen Thomas to a federal job in 1982 after her husband, Mr Edwin Thomas, had given a \$15,000 (£10,000) interest-free loan to Mr

## Salvador guerrillas go on the offensive again to undermine elections

From John Carlin, Chinameca, El Salvador

The guerrillas have signalled their intention, both in words and action, to raise the temperature of El Salvador's civil war as the countdown begins for presidential elections next Sunday.

One of the top five commanders of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN), Señor Joaquin Villalobos, announced on the rebel radio on Saturday that the four-year war against government forces would intensify and that there would be no truce "before, during and after the elections".

Hours before he spoke, FMLN guerrillas had entered San Miguel, the largest city in eastern El Salvador, and attacked the headquarters of the Army's Third Brigade with mortars. Sources said the guerrillas had set up mortar and machine gun positions 300 yards from the army strong-  
hold.

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noon.

Colonel Monterroso heard of

the attack over his radio, while he was in San Antonio, 30 miles north of San Miguel, on Saturday. According to reporters, troops with him were ambushed three times by guerrillas.

Elsewhere, small contingents of guerrillas had taken control of two stretches of the country's principal road, the Pan-American Highway, half an hour's drive from San Miguel. They immobilized 23 buses and 18 large lorries and gave political speeches to some 300 people they had ordered off the vehicles.

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A man next to her said the guerrillas had said they could get back their cards the day after the election, in Chinameca and the town of Icuapa.

The Mayor of Chinameca said the guerrillas had been confiscating identity cards from surrounding villages during all of last week.

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## THE ARTS

*Starlight Express*, which opens publicly next week, is the most expensive musical ever staged, but there is no lack of would-be backers: Bryan Appleyard reports

## Human toys of the theatrical firmament

John Napier, the designer, scurries across what used to be the stalls of the Apollo Victoria. They have been changed beyond recognition since Cliff Richard celebrated his 25 years in show business a few months ago, and since Topol lumbered once again through *Fiddler on the Roof*. Napier seems to be on the run from something.

"We're not supposed to be here," he hisses. A female assistant pursues him. She had leapt from a desk at which sat Trevor Nunn, staring ahead like a watchful farmer considering whether to take his 12-year-old to this latest trespasser. "John, where are you going?" demands the assistant. "Just out for a while."

Napier leads us out, picking our way through the insanely elaborate set of the most expensive musical ever.

*Starlight Express* is probably about 35 per cent over its £15m budget - but such figures hardly matter. One look at the extravaganza which Napier has constructed tells you the simple truth - this show has to be a gigantic smash-hit or nothing.

It is the culmination of all the epic, spectacular ambitions which have been bubbling away in the British theatre. On the one hand, *Nicholas Nickleby* has shown the drive to tell a

spectacular story and, on the other, *Cats* has indicated the aspiration towards a stunning spectacle.

*Starlight Express* may not be as long as the former but its set is four times the size of the latter. "I dream this show being a hit," mutters Napier, feeling the combined strain of a year's work and his fortieth birthday. "Touring would be a nightmare."

Of course, no show by Andrew Lloyd Webber has ever made sense on paper. Neither Argentine politics nor T. S. Eliot's poems for children are the stuff of which marketing dreams are made, but *Evita* and *Cats* made a lot of London angels very happy indeed. The high initial cost of *Starlight Express* may delay the pay-off rather longer but angels have been jumping aboard as if it was the head of a pin.

For a start it shares the same baffling conceptual beginnings as its predecessors - a show with no human parts in which everybody, as the world now knows, plays trains or parts of trains on the American railroad.

To that it adds the suggestion of some grandiose folly, a vain-glorious overstatement deriving its energy from the sheer cussedness with which it flies in the face of normal theatrical prudence - Napier's set has, for

example, cut the seats available from 2,700 to 1,400.

The problem with which Napier was confronted was that at some stage Nunn had the idea of roller skates. The movements of the train would be communicated by putting the whole cast on skates. Napier responded by producing three tracks around which they can whiz. One runs in a circle round the front stalls, cutting off 200 seats in a perilous looking island - it is among these that the Queen will sit during the first Royal performance. The second runs round the back of the stalls and the third round the front of the circle.

The three rings move and interlock so the skaters can change levels. When they are out of sight of certain sections of the audience, video screens will fill in the gaps. "I wanted the whole thing to have a slight hint of American football with action replays and big screens and so on," comments Napier.

Safety problems were appalling. The skaters move at up to 40 miles per hour and GLC officers have been watching cautiously. The barriers that currently enclose the runs will be gone by the time of the performance, but Napier just smiles when I ask him what will stop the trains crashing into the

punters. The whole thing is safe, he claims, at speed of up to 60 miles per hour.

Webber first mentioned the project six months after the opening of *Cats*. In February last year the team moved into a workshop phase of pre-production and by April it had become clear that the old Apollo Victoria was to be the theatre. For a time it looked as if they might not use a theatre at all. The scale of the undertaking had convinced them all that it would be best to start with one big empty space - say the National Hall at Olympia. But the Apollo is a giant among London theatres, with plenty of excess space. It is, however, outside the West End's golden mile. The show looks suspiciously like the largest investment made down Victoria way for some time.

Napier worked on perfecting a model of his set until November. He admits to becoming increasingly inwardly frustrated. The range of problems to be solved was vast, and he would have preferred to have been working with the real thing.

But now he is almost there, and watching nervously as David Hersey works out ways of lighting his set. Hersey is an American who has been in

"Of course the great thing

about working with Trevor is

that he never talks about

lighting. Occasionally he will

quietly suggest you look at

something from a different

angle and it's obvious what he

means. He breathes life on to

the stage with a handful of actors.

As for returning to the States,

he has been spoilt. He did go

back to Broadway to look at the

possibility of lighting a new

musical but "their idea of a

lighting concept was whether it

was red or green", so he rushed

back to London where he

reckons the uniform dingy

greyness of the exterior light

drives him to ever more

luscious combinations indoors.

Meanwhile, wandering back

to the theatre, Napier remarks:

"The whole thing is a very

strange concept - human beings

aren't really railway trains." He

thinks for a further moment.

"They could all be toys really."



Rehearsal conference (l. to r.): Trevor Nunn (direction), Arlene Phillips (dancing), John Napier (design) with David Hersey (lighting) standing behind, Richard Stilgoe (lyrics)

### September in the Rain

Gate, Latchmere

For the next two weeks Hull Truck Company are in Battersea with a little show that has travelled the realm from Edinburgh to Toynes. Next stops, we read, will be Lincolnshire and Humber-side village halls. They are in for a treat.

John Godber, who is author and director and half the cast, has gone back to childhood Blackpool holidays for a richly detailed study of character as well as time and place. As an elderly Yorkshire miner and his wife, recalling early married days, he and Jane Clifford relive the whole ritual: the rows while packing, the Ford Popular's sickly smell, the Preston bottle-neck, the musty boarding-house with their poky room inevitably next to the loo ("It were floosh, floosh, floosh", moans Miss Clifford).

So entertaining is the Beverley, with its blowsy landlady cohabiting with "a balding man from Lytham St Annes" and its fellow-guest's graphic scatological stories about his work (sewage), that you only gradually notice your discoveries about Jack and Liz. They're a match of stubbornness; he a dour 17-stone mountain refusing to remove his shirt since she suggests it, she accusing him of shouting when he is calm and she is yelling.

Mr Godber is wonderfully expressive with gruff monosyllables, only opening up when his pride is threatened. That

### Theatre

pride has him constantly spoiling for fights, suspecting swindlers, ascending Blackpool Tower with vertigo, watching Liz run off in tears rather than utter a tender word or eat a crumb of humble pie.

It rains, inevitably: two drowned rats in Pacamacs make up their differences in a seafaring shelter and presently *The Student Prince* in the Winter Gardens has Jack sobbing into his baby-babies like a big soft lass. But Miss Clifford, especially, gives you enduring glimpses of sunshine: pleasures like feeling sand under your feet even if the beach is packed solid, an ice-cream even if you queue half an hour for it, or blazing cloudless days even if September shadows fall too soon.

### Anthony Masters

#### The Hungry Ghosts

Old Red Lion

With *Loving Women* at the Arts and *Hard Feelings* returning on television it is time we had a name for the genre of play with the first act in the 1960s (or 1970s) and the second showing the same character ten or so years later. Authors like them because they can pack in the period detail; audiences like them because they recognize it.

Actors like camping about in period clothes as Rockers or flower-children and coming back after the interval astonishingly transformed to give sour portrayals of conventionality or

disillusionment. But, except in the best hands, the product's acceptable mediocrity is as predictable as a Big Mac.

Comprising two talky 35-minute acts with a 25-minute interval, C. P. Lee's is the thinnest example for quite a while, though sometimes amusing and occasionally hilarious. Starting in 1966, Michele Winstanley and Kathy Burke arrive in miniskirts, eyelashes and peach Pan-Cake. This is the bar next to the Manchester Palace where "Barry Guy" and his group are due for a drink, so the besotted 16-year-olds are playing truant.

From 1966 to 1977 the only unchanging thing is the characters' underlying mutual hatred. This includes Tilly Vosburgh, playing a smug little cow in a yellow suit who contemptuously trails a moronic Mod (Mark Aspinall) strutting in chauffeur sunglasses and Chelsea boots apparently decorated with doorhandles. Eleven years later she is pretty, vulnerable, dying for a lover but scared of a push-off. The self-possessed Miss Winstanley is a spinsterish mother.

The remainder of the play goes by default to Miss Burke, developing from a put-upon teenager to a soi-disant television personality signing photographs. She is a skilful comedienne with an engaging resemblance to Judy Cornwell, but has credibility problems playing a Granada presenter who mistakes Mahler for Bob Marley. Charlie Hanson's directions work well - from moment to moment, that is.

Anthony Masters

### The Seraglio

Orchard, Dartford

The one thing Mozart's *Seraglio* is about is escape. Yet that is the one thing of which, once we are past the frenzied scurrying of the overture in Kent Opera's new production, we are really scarcely aware at all.

It may have something to do with Roger Butlin's very handsome designs: a set of orientalist's dream interiors in the rich blues and golds of a Turkish Taj Mahal of rectangular ponds and port-hole landscapes; a model mosque outside, pink flamingos within, and a gliding white gondola. It is all far too good to leave.

But no, the truth of the matter is that Norman Platt's production simply fails to explore the rich potential of the set's stylized fantasy. They ache for an astute animation of the work's artifice - the sort of fantasy, for example, that Jules Calvino and Adam Pollock provided for *Zaide* a couple of years ago.

Instead, even the sartorial elegance masks a blandness of individual characterization, a weakness of comic routine and dialogue (Michael Irwin's new translation), and a smoothing out of Mozart's tragicomic twists and turns.

The final crux of revenge and clemency means little after an Osmín (Harry Coghill) whose tussles amount to little more than cushion-whacking, and a Pasha (Andrew Shore) whose

dignified benevolence barely flickers.

Too often the evening seems like a concert performance against an exquisite backdrop. And this is bad news, simply because, with the exception of Maldwyn Davies's highly accomplished Belmont, and Eileen Hulse's engaging Blonde, the young cast have hardly the experience to cope with the complexities of the score, let alone the stagecraft. Both John Graham-Hall's lanky Pedrillo and Angela Denning's languid Constanze need several more days in production and several more times vocally to find themselves.

The weakness on stage leads the ear time and again to the pit: where Ivan Fischer, as eager and nervously energetic as ever, puts every note under the microscope.

### Hilary Finch

#### Adriana Lecouvreur

Logan Hall

To start a festival with a semi-professional concert performance of an opera which is uneven, yet by no means underperformed, and which demands lavish singing and dancing to undergird its weaknesses, seems misguided if not downright perverse. The question that sprang to mind in the interval of Abbey Opera's Camden Festival presentation of *Adriana Lecouvreur* was simply "Why?"

Cilea's music moves by fits and starts, clutch underlines but too seldom generates the appropriate emotional response amongst the plot's complexities. No recent performance, either, with the possible exception of Caballé's at the Festival Hall in 1974, has been able to lift the work with an Olivera or a Canuso. But none has been daunted: least of all Abbey Opera, who brought Amanda Thorne, so successful in *Tristan*, back for Adriana and Warwick Dyer for Maurizio.

Both were fearless, and Ms Thorne more justifiably so. She, unlike Mr Dyer, had the necessary vocal stamina and sensibility if not distinction of character. Alexander Gauldin's Michonnet was a dark, inward but also rigorous portrayal, balanced well by Angela Hickey's vibrant but underpinned Princess of Bouillon. Among the adequately cast smaller roles, Gerard Delrez as the Prince and Sebastian Loew as the nicely fawning Abbé showed Abbey Opera's characteristic skills.

The musical direction of Antony Shelley made the evening tolerable if not ultimately persuasive: beyond all the quite ludicrous exits and entrances, the moments of orchestral and vocal insecurity, there was a deftness in ensemble, a sureness and strength of dramatic pacing, and a shrewd ear for orchestral balance which made it almost worthwhile.

### Hilary Finch

E. J. Craddock's Publishing column will appear next week

### Concert

LPO/Frühbeck

Festival Hall

Robert Cohen seemed concerned to persuade us that Dvorák's Cello Concerto is not necessarily the grand romantic outpouring we often hear. He preferred a quieter, more conversational approach, as if to calm down the decidedly agitated manner of the London Philharmonic's introduction under Rafael Frühbeck de Burgos.

From then on any tendency to expressive orchestral exaggeration was met with a restrained response by the cellist. His smooth legato line was always gracefully phrased, if at times lacking in finer degrees of shading. The finale acquired a dance-like character from the soloist's lightness and vivacity, and he brought the orchestra round to his way of thinking for an attractively poetic ending.

Unannounced makeovers were "Fête Dieu à Séville" and "Tristan" by Albeniz, as orchestrated into garish picture-postcards by Arbos, both exuberantly played. In Stravinsky's *Firebird* suite, the conductor evoked an effective sense of musical fantasy in the opening movements, built a resounding finale, and deservedly gave separate calls to the orchestra's instrumental soloists afterwards.

The Style Council do gel as a musical force. Mick Talbot's impressive Hammond keeps the mood permanently funky à la Jimmy Smith while Billy Chapman's sax and Steve White's easy touch on drums maintained the necessary momentum to excite even the most sceptical second generation mods in the audience. Among the highlights a beautifully understated "Paris Match" and the instrumental "Dropping Bombs on the White House" captured the imagination while most surprising of all was a very cheeky cover of Funkadelic's epic "One Nation Under a Groove" which showed Weller at his best on guitar.

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Max Bell

## Television

### Still not serene

As a child, Claudio Arrau could not bear to stop practising the piano to eat. Marmalade and mince were put into his mouth as he played and a sister stood behind lest his ambition should outwear his strength, or perhaps that odd diet proved too much and he fell off his stool.

In 1908, aged five, he was a sensation at his first public concert in his native Chile. By 1911, he was in Berlin studying under Professor Marin Krause, a former pupil of Liszt. In LWT's *The South Bank Show* last night he told Melvyn Bragg something of his life: "sometimes" because, apart from the mince and the marmalade, his reminiscences were confined to his efforts to master his art.

But quarts do not go into print, Mr Bragg knows it and his programme was immensely satisfying. Mr Arrau was allowed to play Beethoven, Chopin, Debussy and Schubert without interruption and to talk about his struggles. Krause introduced him to other aspects of culture and acted as a father, though a very demanding one. Mr Arrau was grateful.

He had come to rely on his own interpretations of music with great difficulty, and had learnt not to try too hard to please audiences which, he discovered, often achieved the contrary. At one point he was practising 14 hours a day. He triumphed only to struggle for recognition again when he went to America in 1942.

Now he is 81. "still as creative as I was when I was

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6. The petrol tank is new.

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Since it deflects the airflow away from the suspension.

Is there nothing left of the old Golf?

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The rear seat belts. Compulsory in our book.

The rigid steel safety cell with crumple zones front and rear. We'd never make a Volkswagen around anything less.

And for some reason, the doorhandles.

It seems the chief engineer pronounced them perfect and refused to change them for the sake of change.

Typical. Just typical.



## SPECTRUM

## The Men Who Would Be King

"I would rather earn my bread", that distinguished adulterer Charles X of France once crowed. "than rule like the King of England." It was, in retrospect, an unfortunate boast since today that is precisely what most of his descendants are doing. Very soon, predicted Egypt's King Farouk - after two world wars had claimed the thrones of four emperors and 11 kings - there will be just five monarchs left in Europe: the four kings in a pack of cards, and the King of England.

Our own royal family have never been so popular, but what happens to their dear cousins without a throne? Do they take with them into exile a sense of divine right, expecting to be treated like the Caesars as living gods - or do they share the view of Frederick the Great that a crown is just a hat that lets the rain in, and that a monarchy like virginity is once lost, gone forever?

In power it is in a monarch's interest to

promote, and inhabit, the popular fairy-tale existence. One Spanish Queen refused a gift of silk stockings because it was not thought wise for her people to know she had legs. Until the midnight hour these men and women had been kept from the public eye in their ivory towers. Once their carriages changed into pumpkins they proved to possess a great deal of human nature. Ex-kings showed they not only had legs, but were also rather unsteady on them.

Deprived of their thrones, many continued to live as play-actors; they disguised themselves in dark glasses and false whiskers, and adopted names like Mr Brown, Mr Jones and Jean Prat. Their careers are, nevertheless, romantic. Ernest Hemingway used the King of Spain's father, the Count of Barcelona, as a model for one of his heroes, while King Peter of Yugoslavia claimed that his own tale "in so many ways outstrips fiction".

Often handicapped by their supporters, ex-kings and claimants turn out to be extremely normal people. Civilized - most have been spanked by British nannies; educated - two have doctorates; and in outlook, surprisingly democratic. With their fondness for smoking, gardening and mustaches they bear many resemblances to English country gentlemen. Some who could rely on neither suitcases of gold nor donations from supporters, have been forced into the job market. They have worked as chicken farmers, insurance executives and factory hands. Others have chosen a life of obscurity, usually in Portugal where, surrounded by miniature courts, they spend their time in remembering better days and longing for a swift return to them.

Each of them can do little but wait. They do so in the knowledge that it will take as great an upheaval to bring them back as it took to banish

them. They are not without hope. In AD 33 the Republic of Rome gave way to an Empire. In 1751 a king was returned to Spain. "Whoever calls a political form an anachronism", says Dr Habsburg, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, "shows by this he has not learnt from history."

This truism is about the only consolation to a monarch-in-waiting. However glamorous his title, he enjoys few advantages. "Someone would have to tell me what these are, because I certainly don't know," King Rechad of Tunisia told me over a brown-bread lobster sandwich in Fortnum & Mason. Besides working as a pin-striped businessman, he was the Shadow of God on Earth, Sultan of Mascara, Sultan of Titteri, Sword and Glory of the Faith, Sultan of Sultans. Lord of Lords and thirty-fourth in line from the Prophet Mohammed. "Perhaps if you phone up a restaurant, you get a table quicker than anyone else."

moreover...  
Miles Kington

## Chatter in a hackneyed cab

By 1990 the familiar black taxi will be a rare sight. A new design like a modified Range Rover will replace it, though the makers say it will preserve "the romantic back seat and the separation between driver and passenger".

"I've been driving cabs now for nearly 30 years and I say good luck to them with their new design but you won't catch me buying one and do you know why? Because the customer likes the old-style black cab, that's why, he likes the old-fashioned feeling you get sitting back there, within reason of course, though I've seen some things that would make your hair curl - there's something happens to people when they get in a cab, something seems to happen to their inhibitions and they carry on in a way they wouldn't do in their own home. Anyway, that's not the point, what I mean is that if you change the old London cab you've lost something unique, am I right or am I wrong? It's like getting rid of the London copper's helmet, you or I wouldn't think twice about it but I've seen people from abroad go bananas just looking at the bobby's helmet. I had a family of Nigerians at Heathrow the other day wanting to go to a hotel but then demanded to see a London policeman first, in fact they actually tried to buy his helmet off him.

What you buy for your money - and

people still don't realize what a bargain you get in a London cab, believe me, squire - what you buy is privacy and you're entitled, that's what I say. I know one bloke who drives a cab who's doing a sociology course at the Open University and he says that the central divide in a London taxi is one of the last great Victorian class symbols left, it's a bit like you were sitting in the private bar back there and I'm in the public up here, well, he may be right, I don't know, personally I think people go on about class too much, I've had all sorts in this cab, don't make no difference to me, I've had ordinary blokes like you and the other day I had Russell Harty and yet I treated him if he was just anyone, mark you I can't stand his show."

What I'm getting at is that if you take away the old black cabs London's going to be just like everywhere else, not that it isn't already, every time you blink another hamburger bar has opened up, you can tell from the litter outside, blimey. I used to think the British were a tidy nation but now we just don't seem to care any more, we expect all the rubbish to be picked up for us, well, we expect everything to be done for us, we think the government is some kind of nanny and half the country's forgotten how to stand on its own feet, old Maggie's come in for a bit of knocking recently, but she's got a good point all the same and it'll take more than Tony Benn to make me change my mind, not that I'm against the welfare state, don't get me wrong, it's done wonders. I've got a brother-in-law who would be dead today if it wasn't for the NHS, but that's not the point.

All I'm saying is that the back of a cab is one of the last places in the world you can still buy a bit of privacy, tell me if I'm wrong - mark you, the only thing wrong with the old cab is that to talk to you I have to bend my neck right round and shout through this corner of the window, which doesn't make it any easier for me, and if this new design of cab actually gives the driver a better chance to chat with the customer, then maybe I'll look into it, because if there's one thing that makes the old black cab different it's the chance for the passenger to have a good old natter with the driver, am I right or am I right? Anyway, here we are and thanks, guv, it's been a real pleasure, you've no idea how stand-offish some customers are, I had a bloke only this morning who told me to, well, I won't repeat what he said..."

## Portugal: losing colonies still hurts

In 1910, following a revolution, Portugal's last king, Manoel II was sent into exile. A keen organist, book collector and tennis player, he settled in a house off the Staines Road in Twickenham where, until his death in 1932 he lived the life of a local squire and gentleman.

In 1950, the dictator Salazar discovered the law of exile had been illegally drafted. Until then, if Manoel's heirs were found in Portugal, it was legal to kill them. The present heir to the Portuguese throne, the young Duke of Braganza is alive and well and living near Lisbon.

Dom Duarte, Duke of Braganza, lives alone in a seventeenth century house in a village called Sao Pedro da Sintra. The bells in the fire station opposite are always going off. There are frequent fires in these hills, lit, it is thought, by the communists.

In his large, bare drawing room he offered me a glass of port. The bottle said simply 1915. As I found out, he had lost himself comfortably in the past and he talked a lot about it, clearing his throat now and then with a nervous cough. With his fine moustache and flat red face, he came across as both aristocratic and rustic.

Dom Duarte laments not only the loss of his country's sixteenth century empire, but also, more recently, the Portuguese possessions in Africa. "I was in the air force four years as a helicopter pilot, evacuating the wounded in Angola. If Portugal was a monarchy, what occurred in Angola and Mozambique would never have happened. I think some sort of commonwealth solution could have been found. And we would never have had the catastrophe of 1974-5." After the 1974 revolution in Portugal, her African territories were granted independence. "They were given up to local people."

In his Lisbon office, Dom Duarte runs an agency that rehabilitated the refugees in South America. "I will never cease to regard you, my brothers of the Lusitanian idiom, with immense affection," he promises as they pack their bags for Venezuela.

Dom Duarte is not only a philanthropist and businessman - he runs an agricultural cooperative, a kind of farmers' bank - he is also a curator working hard for the protection of national monuments. It was the



End of the line: Portugal's Dom Duarte, left; and Russia's Nicholas Romanoff

greatest of these that we now drove to see.

Pen Palace rises dramatically from the highest of Sintra's hills. It was built on the site of an early monastery, in a style that has as many strains as the Bragancas. Gold Arab roofs and gothic turrets clash with High Victorian motifs to make it the apotheosis of kitsch. If the Duke of Braganza were king, this would be his home.

"I would never live in a place like this," he said, buying a postcard of the place. "You'd only get rheumatism. Sometimes the only cloud in Europe is sitting over this castle."

Dom Duarte is a private man. It is not for royalty to impose itself, he says, "but to be aware of the call of the people." He keeps a low profile, but is so keen to remain above politics that, living as he does in the Sintra clouds, few people are aware - or impressed - by his existence. "I once tried to join a sporting club in Lisbon, and on the form they gave me, under occupation, I put chimney-sweep. It was what I was doing at the time. They wouldn't have me."

## Russia: Oddly, I'm not a monarchist

Prince Nicholas Romanoff, a great grandson of Nicholas I is not the genealogical head of the Russian royal family. This title is reserved for his cousin, Grand Duke Vladimir. Yet as a result of Vladimir's somewhat autocratic behaviour in exile, more and more White Russians are looking to Nicholas as an alternative.

Prince Nicholas married to a beautiful Florentine countess divides his time between a flat in Rome and a 60-acre farm near Pisa. "The Romanoffs were

never Russian noblemen, and I am perhaps the least noble of all Romanoffs because I have too much Montenegrin shepherd's blood," he said. It gave him an appearance as healthy as his outlook. "I am stateless," he boasted. Born in the South of France, Nicholas remembers the Romanoff elders at dinner talking about St Petersburg and their estates, as if they were still existing. "God, the garden must be going to the dogs and the house too, with the east wing burning down" - that sort of thing. During the war he fled to Rome and the umbrage of his great-aunt, Victor Emmanuel's wife. He was still there when the King fled and the Germans occupied the city. "We practically stayed indoors for eight months. When we managed to get out, I didn't know how to walk on the street." With the coming of the Allies, Nicholas got himself a job with the military. "It sounds grand, but in fact I was minding typewriters and teletypewriter machines." He spent four years in Egypt, married his Countess and since then has led the life of an Italian

afraid for his life. From there he started a lengthy correspondence with the Tsar, considered by scholars to be of great historical and literary importance. But until now many historians believed that it wasn't Ivan the Terrible but Ivan Peresvetov who replied to the prince's letters. They were wrong.

Researchers in the history department of Moscow University have used their computer to compare the contentious letters with texts known to have been written by the Tsar. The computer has ruled that it was Ivan the Terrible and nobody else who had been writing to his crutch friend.

## Nicholas Shakespeare

Adapted from Nicholas Shakespeare's *The Men Who Would Be King*, published by Sidgwick and Jackson on March 29.

## Tomorrow

Italy, Albania

and Yugoslavia

## Animal farm

British representatives are playing an essential part in the work of the Cytology and Genetics Institute of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. There isn't a graduate among them: they are Highland and Galloway cattle, Lincoln and Romney sheep as well as Jersey cows.

An experimental research base, covering 200,000 acres, is being set up in the spurs of the Altai mountains in southern Siberia. One of its tasks will be to study how different animals adapt to local conditions and to evolve new strains for livestock farming, by creating a gene pool of wild and domestic animals.

Biologists have already successfully crossed Altai sheep with Lincolns and Romneys and got surprising results when they interbred two species which had also never come into contact: Jersey and aboriginal

Another group of scientists is working on the domestication of wild animals. They believe this to be of great practical importance: it will help to preserve rare and vanishing species and also create new strains. The Altai genetic centre hopes ultimately to domesticate the otter, elk, beaver, grouse and partridge.

**Fish stories** Although the Soviet Union has more than 500 lakes (including the Caspian) and more than 100,000 rivers, fish farming is on the increase in the country. Like fish farmers everywhere, the Russians are looking for new ways of reducing the mortality rate among young fish. Now, scientists of the Lvov division of the Ukrainian Fish Research Institute, claim that tobacco can help to do just that.

According to Ye. Basalkevich, candidate of Biological Sciences, experiments have proved that small amounts of tobacco dust added to the diet of trout and other fish will not affect their vital organs, yet kill pathogenic organisms harmful to fish.

Other Soviet experts have been concentrating on prolonging the storage life of fish. Because the ice in which fish are kept is often destroyed during packaging or in transport, too many fish rot before getting to the consumer. So, they have designed a polymer coat which is resistant to bacteria, mildew, fats and oils. At the same time it is gas and air tight. The coat neither smells nor tastes and is

## FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: SOVIET SCIENCE

afraid dissolved in water once the fish is unfrozen.

Tests have shown that sturgeon, for instance, can be kept in such tanks for more than a year, instead of the five months protection offered by ice alone.

## Soil recipes

Members of the Forestry and Environmental Protection Research Institute in the Baltic Republic of Estonia are producing recipes for synthetic soil to suit specific crops. They are mixing peat with ore processing waste, which abounds in phosphorus, potassium and other micro-elements and helps the growth of barley, clover and alfalfa. The Institute's experimental plots are doing very well. It is expected that soon farmers will be able to order soil of their choice, which will then be produced by industrial methods.

## Terrible letters

Four hundred years after the death of Ivan the Terrible, the Russian version of the Shakespeare-Bacon authorship controversy has been scientifically settled.

In 1564 one of the Tsar's closest friends, Prince Kurbski, fled to neighbouring Lithuania

## Bird calls

Nobody likes to be woken up by the shrill tocsin of an alarm clock. This is psychology at the space centre have decided to rouse their orbiting cosmonauts by recordings of a cock's crow or a lark's song, earthly sounds which are "especially dear" to people working in silent space.

Researchers in the history department of Moscow University have used their computer to compare the contentious letters with texts known to have been written by the Tsar. The computer has ruled that it was Ivan the Terrible and nobody else who had been writing to his crutch friend.

Andrew Wiseman

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 295)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

1 Bodily balance (11)	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
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67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78
79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102

8 Vice admiral's junior (4,7)

24 African forest ruminant (5)

12 Import taxes (6)

25 Oxford sportsman (4)

14 Metal mineral (3)

26 Arbitrary decree (4)

15 Counter (6)

27 Feast day (3)

19 Low drinking place

7 Nonsense verse (11)

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## MONDAY PAGE

## PENNY PERRICK'S DIARY

## The tip for the iceberg

The question is, had there been a book called *Sex Tips for Girls* when females of my own generation could be classified as such, would our lives had turned out any differently? At the time, the only advice going had been put in published form rather than doled out in private whispers, could have been called *No-Sex Tips for Girls*. The *No-Sex* Tipper, headed up by mothers, head-mistresses and doctors, made men sound such walking collections of girls like me rushed into premature marriage.

We figured it out that if men were really so awful we would be better off putting ourselves under the legal protection of one of them, rather than sticking around in the vulnerable position of appetizer to the ravaging hordes of males who gobbled up girls for breakfast.

The idea that Cynthia Heimel pursues all through *Sex Tips for Girls*, that men can provide a really good time, would have sounded as novel to my 16-year-old ears as the notion that a woman, dining out with a man, should pay the restaurant bill.

As it happens, Ms Heimel is pretty sure that they should. Allow me to quote her wise words: "It's not just chivalry that makes a man grab the bill from the waitress before anyone else does. He likes paying the bill. It gives him a warm and wonderful feeling of power and well-being, knowing that the sweat of his brow just transmuted itself into several orders of moo gai pan."

What she is saying is that for the price of a cheap Chinese meal, you can be the one who gets that nice warm feeling of power and control. How odd, therefore, that the *No-Sex* Tipper of my girlhood adopted as their golden rule: A Decent Girl Always Lets The Man Pay. Didn't they know that a decent girl, having totted up the cost of a dinner which she has just eaten and which a man has just paid for, was very apt to feel that there was probably something that she ought to be doing for him in return?

Logically, what the *No-Sex* Tipper should have advised was that Every Decent Girl Should Pay Her Own Way, so as not to be talked into any funny stuff. I suppose they might have argued that A Decent Girl doesn't have to make any recompense, even if in the course of an evening a man has bought her champagne, lobster and a little box with a very big diamond brooch in it. Ms Heimel, in fact, agrees with this philosophy, but somehow she puts it far more refreshingly than the old *No-Sexers*. "One does not have to sleep with, or even touch, someone who has paid for your meal. All those obligations are hereby rendered null and void, and any man who doesn't think so needs

a quick jab in the kidney". Convincing prose, isn't it?

She says a lot of other things that might have altered my behaviour had I heard about them earlier. Such as not cooking fancy meals. Her reason for never making a man anything more complicated than broiled grapefruit is that very soon you begin to resent all the hours you've spent in the kitchen and get cross with him, as the cause of so much unwanted activity.

I'm very much in favour of her tip for dealing with a man who has done you wrong - "Let it be known around town that he wears certain underwear and breeds miniature chihuahuas".

And yet, in spite of its fresh and sturdy attitude to men and sex, there's something about Ms Heimel's book that smacks of the same old hypocrisy once trotted out by the *No-Sex* Tipper of the past and that is that one's behaviour with men should somehow be different from one's normal way of going about things.

The NST's wanted girls to act as if they didn't know how to whistle for a taxi or put up their own bookshelves. Ms Heimel advises them to wear suspender belts, high-heeled shoes even when it's muddy underfoot, and to give men come-hither glances at parties (I'm afraid she actually uses the word come-hither). The name of this game is how to get your man by pretending to be something you're not. And until we all stop playing it, sex-tips as lively as Ms Heimel's are unlikely to make us happy.

In America, what's causing comment in political circles is the gender gap. Over here, it seems to be the pretty face factor. At least, it seems to be concerning the political columnist George Gale, and he's often quite astute about these things.

What surprised me was that Ms Gale insisted that "the newest and prettiest face in British politics" belonged to Neil Kinnock. Now I am as fond as the SDP as I am of emptying the cat litter tray but it does seem to me that if you asked the mirror, mirror on the wall who was the fairest of all party leaders, it would have to answer David Owen.

Who do you think is the prettiest? I asked several friends of assorted sexes over a two-day period. "The man with the thinning ginger hair, freckles and pretty nose or the man with the arched eyebrows and glittering teeth?" To a man, woman and child they all voted for Neil Kinnock, some of them venturing the opinion that Dr Owen looked like the shop-window dummies at The Savoy Taylors Guild. Obviously, the thing to watch in the next election is the eye of the beholder factor.

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## Playing havoc in the nursery

## COMMENT

While Fleet Street commentators are falling over themselves to congratulate Mr Nigel Lawson on his maiden budget, the thugs of the Inland Revenue are upsetting everything in the nursery. Is nothing sacred? Working mothers are now in the firing line of the taxman's latest assault on perks. A decision to tax creches - in effect to tax them out of existence - brings the generally unfair treatment of women in the tax system sharply into focus.

About a week ago several mothers whose children attend the Kingsway Child Centre, a creche subsidized by a number of employers for the use of their staff, received a letter telling them that the Inland Revenue had decided that employers' contributions to the creche - two thirds of the total cost - should be regarded as a perk and taxed accordingly. Mothers with children in the creche pay £115 a month, the employer pays £240. The tax on the latter will result in an extra cost of around £70 a month on top of the £115. And for some of these mothers it is disastrous.

Gillian Dickens is a secretary with the National Association of Local Government Officers, one of the employers subsidizing the creche and the first one to be pounced on by the Revenue.

She's a single parent with a son, aged three, and a half,

whom she supports on her modest £9,000 salary. No one had ever suggested to her that Nalgo's £230 a month contribution was taxable. She's just moved and got a mortgage. She doesn't want to leave her child with a minder (he's been at the creche since he was six months) but doesn't know how she is going to afford it.

Gillian and others like her all face tax bills of £700 or more - representing the tax back owed by them on their "perk" for the current tax year, as well as the extra they will have to pay in the future. Gillian is having £20 a week docked from her pay each month for the back tax. The result is that the cost of having her son looked after has been doubled overnight by Mr Lawson's army of jackboots, seemingly on a whim.

The intention of the Inland Revenue to have a go at this so-called "perk" has enormous implications for working mothers. It could kill off the entire employer creche system.

What are the Inland Revenue doing? Over the past couple of years the taxmen have been cracking down on perks with a macho enthusiasm. Higher paid employers (anyone earning more than £8,500 a year - that's a laugh in itself) are taxed on any payments from employers in cash or kind. This catches things like rail fares to work, private school fees, etc - real live tangible goodies. Some perks are not taxable because

they are facilities - subsidized meals for instance and a subsidized sports ground for staff. Up till now the Equal Opportunities Commission has reckoned that creches were facilities as opposed to perks.

But now there is a change.

"Sports facilities and canteens are regarded as being part of the welfare of an employee," an Inland Revenue person told me.

Having your children looked after does not, apparently, count as welfare.

What makes the blood really boil is the peanuts tax paid on company cars - man's favourite gift to man, it appears. It costs the country a fortune - probably enough to put a child-care centre on every street corner.

The average company car driver pays just £3 a week tax on this perk. And while his wife is driving the company Volvo round the Sainsbury's car park, they are paying a swinging £20 extra a week for their "perks" down in the Kingsway creche.

The nonsense of the tax system, of course, is that child care is not an allowable expense.

Unlike paying the office cleaner, the secretary or going on a two-day junket, sorry, business conference to New York with wife or mistress I'm told you can even get tax relief to pay for the conferences they run on how to get the most out of your perks.

Why do we put up with this nonsense? Why doesn't some one bring the Inland Revenue, into the twentieth century.

Maggie Drummond

ing", euphemism for contraception produced a generation which sees parenthood as an automatic right rather than a gift from God? As the fortunate (but not, I hope, smug) mother of two I do not doubt the deep-rooted need of many women to have children but I do question the attitude of society in bringing up women to expect a child to be conceived "to order".

It is a common fault to

reduce masters of priceless

value to monetary terms but

just what is the cost of Mrs Whitehouse's treatment and can it really be right to spend anything on this luxury when patients are dying from lack of kidney machines?

From Dr Rosemary Martin, Redcliffe Rd, Manchester.

I have no personal experience of

the investigations into fertility which Anne Whitehouse describes (First Person, March 5). But I have often wondered, watching from the professional side of fence, whether the trial after fertility is really worth it.

I do feel that if she is to have a claim on the attention of the medical profession and of the lay public, she must take some responsibility for a process which she, after all, initiated. The specialists are trying to help in the sincere belief that this is what she wants. If the results are unfortunate or unbearable then it is up to her to say so, to the right people, instead of complaining in desultory fashion to the world in general.

From Miss Freda Kellett, President Girls' Schools Association, Birkenhead High School, 86 Devonshire Place, Birkenhead.

Has not the "family plan-

Jonathan Sale examines a strange harvest of duplicated newsletters

## PS: Jim's mother was murdered

My request in these pages for duplicated newsletters, circular letters and family "round robins" was rewarded with a massive harvest from those who are on the receiving end of these epistles of domestic achievement of one sort. (The children are progressing well in music theory") or another ("Colin broke his arm").

Known as "form letters" in the United States, where these annual communications seem to have started, they belong to a sort of company report that families send out to inform friends how the year's trading has fared. Some correspondents bite off more than they can chew, and pontificate on the world situation; others bite off less, giving detailed descriptions of the Toyota they hired on holiday.

Several of those who forwarded letters swore me to secrecy, removed the writers' addresses or even telephoned me with second thoughts about letting me glimpse the words at all. These are semi-public letters sent to perhaps 100 people, but a wider readership might not be appreciated.

Many of the recipients could do without the annual round-up of news and views from all at 26 Acacia Avenue. "I enclose a nauseating example from someone who should know better," wrote a man who finally cracked from years of "Our lives are thus full to the brimming" and similar sentiments.

"Of a selection of gassy newsletters that we received, this is the worst. An old schoolfriend of my father's whom we have seen twice in the past 25 years, inflicts it upon us. I snapped a cross daughter who underlined for my convenience highlights such as "momentous year", "works a 100-hour week" and "her one-eyed horse Hamlet had a superb season". The only item that cheered up my informant was "Muffet, our dachshund, was run over".

Which brings us to an even more exasperated Mrs X, as we shall call her who told me, "We feel that this newsletter from Pepe the Poodle is well down to the standard you require". She was right. It began with "I am told that 'walkies' are out until this letter is 'done'", and concluded with "My mistress had a nasty attack of shingles". Perhaps Pepe should make way for Harry the

Hampster or Gerald the Goldfish, or the whole menagerie should do Mrs X a favour and sell the typewriter.



The most ferocious attack came from a Mrs Z, who railed against "the soulless and idle habit of duplicated letters. I object to the impersonal, third-person approach, which is awkward to the point of embarrassment". What seemed to have upset her was receiving a missive that ranged from "Judith did an outstanding job on the lavatory" - of decoration, I understand - to a call for "fundamental changes in society", to a final paragraph beginning: "So to the international scene".

Some of my correspondents felt

enthusiastic about the whole practice, particularly those who sent me copies of their very own newsletters. At least, I assume that they had pride in their product, since no one told me that he wished to complain about the tedious rubbish he inflicted on his acquaintances.

Sending newsletters is a labour of

love, with the emphasis on the

labour. Once started, it seems to go and on. "We expect you will remember our account of a journey three years ago on a number 140 bus from Heathrow to Stagmore", wrote one couple to its readership at large. "This, the twenty-fourth Christmas letter, is the last," is how another signed off.

A family staying in Brussels ran to insert cartoons and headlines such as "Controls on animal trade" and "potato museum". From Holland came items labelled "Visitors" and "Jonathan", together with a map of the world to illustrate the family's peregrinations and a full page of photographs to remind readers of who was who.

Presentation, however, does not influence me in my judgment of the awards for the best, and worst, newsletters; it is the quality, or lack of it, alone that justifies the much-coveted prize of the Golden Bottle of Tipp-Ex. My decision is final, and no correspondence can be entered into (especially if it is duplicated).

There were, for some reason, few nominations for the Best Newsletter section, so the judge was very grateful to Ms A for putting up the one that began bluntly: "OK. Stand by for a boring dose of family information. You can immediately put it in the wob as a pretentious personal statement; you can read it and decide that it is indeed a pretentious personal statement; or you can accept it for what it is intended to be, namely, a brief communication from one bad communicator to another. In short, we have spent all this money on a stamp".

The least I can do, in awarding the family the position of runner-up, is to present it with another stamp, second-class but brand-new. And so to the winning entry, which also seeks to disarm criticism: "I have long suspected that people who send out circular letters to their friends at Christmas are pretentious

boring, insecure, middle-class prats, who imagine that their humdrum affairs are thereby invested with a kind of semi-public importance which they don't possess," it starts. "So I really can't think why I haven't got around to doing this before," is the last, before it is signed off.

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## PARIS DIARY

by Frank Johnson

## Murder most French

A dark Frenchman in black tie who appeared in the newspapers, and on the cover of last week's *Paris Match*, as escort to the actress Catherine Deneuve, differed in two aspects from previous holders of that coveted office. He was not described as about to become her next husband, and shortly before the photographs appeared, he had been murdered.

The late Rayne Heppenstall, the British novelist and critic, writing in the preface to one of his indispensable books on French murder, answered the charge that he might have been giving the impression that the French were a peculiarly criminal nation. "As a matter of statistical fact," he said, writing in 1972, "They are, on average, rather more than twice as murderous as ourselves, not only in bright rooms and dark lanes, but in their cars on the road, but I try to avoid saying that." Yet there is a common propensity to murder in all countries. Heppenstall concedes. Closer examination of national differences in the practice of murder often showed those differences "to be temporary, local and confined to a single class." He nonetheless adds that "during *La Belle Epoque* there were upper class French crimes one could not have imagined in any part of the United Kingdom or the United States."

The man depicted at Mme Deneuve's side was Gerard Lebovici. "L'éménage grise du cinéma Française" (*Le Monde*). He was a publisher and a raiser of money for films which latter capacity explains his business connection with Mme Deneuve. He was thus a member of the only class now widely accepted in France as being upper class made up of people who appear, or cause others to appear, on the large or small screen, although in any well-conducted murder of the *Belle Epoque* he would not, so to speak, have been seen dead.

But in the old days, as now, it was not possible to have a more upper class area of Paris in which to be discovered dead than the Avenue Foch, and it was there that M. Lebovici was found shot at the wheel in an enclosed car park (four bullets). Squads of those philosophical resigned picturesquely Paris detectives, so many of whom seem to be midgets, arrived on the scene and puffed on their Gauloises. In due course, they found in the deceased's pocket a piece of paper on which was written a name, presumably of a rendezvous and a first name (François), presumably not that of the President of the republic. There the clues have ended.

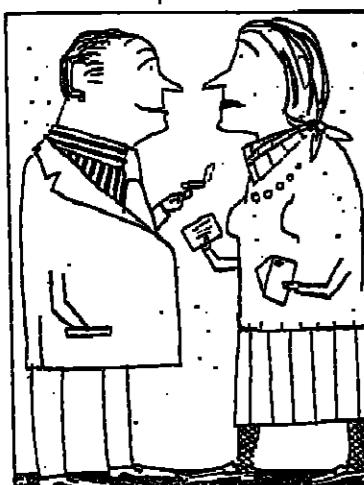
To a France as bored as nearly everyone else by the Common Market budget matter, and as pathetically grateful as nearly everyone else to Mr Hart for enlivening what promised to be a dire American presidential year, the clueless corpse in the Avenue Foch has become essential. Furthermore, M. Lebovici seems to have been unlovable, which makes people enjoy the mystery with a good conscience. The first book he published celebrated the pre-war bandit known as Pierrot le Fou, once the subject of an important "new wave" film and Heppenstall informs me, a bad lot in reality.

Lately, he published *The Death Instinct*, the memoirs of the most famous recent bandit, the late Jacques Mesrine. M. Lebovici wrote the preface to the new edition, ("it is a redoubtable honour to be the publisher of Jacques Mesrine.") He helped finance the film of the book. So hardly anyone believes he was killed by real gangsters (too obvious). One theory is that he was killed, less glamorously, by makers of clandestine video cassettes about whom he had been complaining for damaging his legitimate business. Gambling debts? A possibility. Like many a belle époque figure, he is reported to have enjoyed seedy gaming tables.

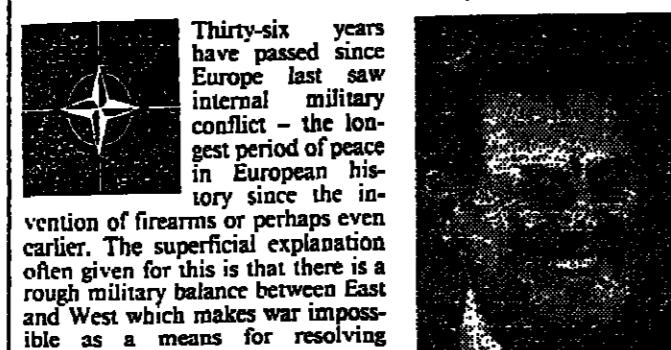
There is an ideological aspect. Under the influence of May, 1968, he became a radical Leftist, and financed once-fashionable publications (the romanticising of criminals was a late 1960s early 1970s phenomenon, it will be remembered). Very much a man of his time and class, then, but tastes change. Some of today's fashionable publications have booted him to his grave, implying that he died by the values by which he lived. For today's Paris fashion is right wing.

A murder case that has touched on Pierrot le Fou, Mme Deneuve, the Avenue Foch, and ideology among the Parisian intelligentsia is a very French murder and, in an age menaced by that of the tedium of the Brussels summit and by the still-possible candidacy of Mr Walter Mondale, the French are duly grateful.

BARRY FANTONI



## Neutralist propaganda threatens European security, argues Franz Josef Strauss, Bavarian Prime Minister, in the eighth of our series marking 35 years of Nato



Franz Josef Strauss: "a historical duty"

Thirty-six years have passed since Europe last saw internal military conflict - the longest period of peace in European history since the invention of firearms or perhaps even earlier. The superficial explanation often given for this is that there is a rough military balance between East and West which makes war impossible as it means for resolving political differences.

But this military balance has never really existed and in recent years the predominance of the Soviet Union has become considerably more pronounced. Yet in a way it is possible to speak of military equilibrium because of the deterrent effect of the strategic and non-strategic nuclear weapon arsenals at the disposal of Nato in Europe, which until a few years ago posed an incalculable threat to a potential aggressor: the cost of any military action would outweigh any advantage it might achieve. And so it was that whenever political agitation and change occurred, it came about not as a result of armed conflict, but rather by a process of evolution within one or other of the spheres of influence and their differing world orders.

## Moscow has forced the West to act

Proof of the goodwill of the West lies in its policy of detente towards the Soviet Union, but Moscow has unfortunately not taken up this opportunity to lessen the danger of conflict and to replace its militaristic outlook with a willingness to negotiate. Instead the Soviet Union has abused the goodwill of western countries, using detente as a smokescreen behind which to undertake a massive arms programme out of all proportion to the needs of national defence and the country's own economic capabilities. This has led to renewed tension and the West has been provoked into at least maintaining a rough military balance and ensuring the future credibility of its nuclear deterrent.

Moscow has forced the West to make a move by its policy of stockpiling arms and in particular by the determined and precipitate stationing of its new medium-range SS20-type missiles. The West has no corresponding weapons at present to counter this mobile, reloadable and virtually invulnerable weapon system, whose nuclear warheads threaten targets throughout Western Europe. Nato had no option therefore but to decide on December 12, 1979, to update its own deterrent potential by introducing new medium-range rockets, at the same time offering to open US-Soviet talks aimed at a bilateral limitation of medium-range weapons.

The 1979 decision taken by the

Nato countries is not just a last minute attempt to re-establish an approximate military balance, it is an essential prerequisite for successful disarmament talks, because Moscow would not otherwise be prepared to limit its own rocket potential.

Under the ever-lengthening shadow of the Soviet threat, we in West Germany are caught up in a strange debate about the right way to secure peace. The peace movement - an unholy alliance of those who are pacifists for ulterior motives, out of fear or because of their ideals - has a powerful influence on public opinion with the encouragement of certain sections of the media.

The pacifists with ulterior motives are communists. They take the view that nuclear weapons in the hands of communist governments are beneficial instruments for progress and the achievement of happiness for mankind, whereas those same weapons in the hands of democratically elected politicians are to be condemned as criminal instruments for the oppression of the people and for the maintenance of an outmoded capitalist order. Any further analysis of their position would be a waste of words.

## Decision-making on Christian principles

Then we come to those who have joined the peace movement out of a sense of fear. Their motto is "rather red than dead". They are to a large extent incapable of recognizing their own intellectual error, namely that this option simply does not exist.

They are in fact opting for both red and dead. At present war is unacceptable in human terms but if Nato were to collapse, the outbreak of a third world war would be brought infinitely closer. It is the nature of the weapons themselves that makes any resort to arms out of the question. So we are left with only one real option: neither red nor dead.

And then there are those worthy men and women who belong to the peace movement on account of their moral convictions. I respect their personal decision but their principles are simply not applicable to politics. These people who are

## Peace - but not pacifism

prepared to sit back and see their freedom and dignity violated cannot be described as the peacemakers of the Sermon on the Mount. The real peacemakers are those whose vigilant and resolute policies ensure that war can never break out, and in so doing bring about lasting peace.

Pacifism on moral grounds is the privilege of those who live in a free society. Responsible pacifism is practised by statesmen whose responsible decision-making is aimed at achieving peace and freedom, and is based on Christian principles. The Christian church must not be denied a hearing on this issue, but the moral pacifists in the peace movement claim for themselves the monopoly of Christian motivation, and try to push responsible pacifists out of the camp of enemies of peace. In this they can count on the help of certain religious circles and confessional groups.

In Europe today neutrality is on the increase, a sense of equidistance between the values of Washington and Moscow. But this is a betrayal of the idea of freedom, and it is essential that today's youth is made aware of this fact. We must put a stop to the spreading of the slanderous view that western leaders are power-crazed opponents of detente; that President Reagan is a warmerong and that Moscow is the home of true peacemakers.

One glance at the American press suffices to see the effects that this insidious propaganda is having on German-American relations. Without the USA, it is impossible to conceive of European security, let alone to guarantee it.

We must therefore resolutely oppose those forces within the government parties and their political associates who by their militant anti-American stance and latent neutrality cast doubt in the minds of our friends abroad as to the direction West German politics may take in the future. They give Moscow grounds for renewed hope that West Germany could in the future follow the example of Finland in becoming a neutral country and so finally reverse the fundamental decision taken by Konrad Adenauer to achieve the integration of West Germany into the political, economic and social order of the free West.

Everyone wants peace, in the West and in the East alike. But history has taught us that peace cannot be secured by continual appeasement. To lessen the risk facing an aggressor is to increase the danger of war. After more than a decade of an illusory policy of detente which promised to make peace "more secure by the day", I can well understand the anxieties and fears of those who now have to recognize that there can be no question of peace having been made any more secure during this period.

Anxiety and fear never were good influences on policies. If we do not want to betray ourselves we must reduce people's fears so that they become convinced once more that in the long term the foundations on which peace is built are justice and respect for human rights and the rights of nations; this means that peace depends upon a just balance of reciprocal interests. But for the foreseeable future at least peace is based upon the West's ability to maintain a deterrent which leaves room for not the slightest doubt that the cost of any military action would bear no relation to any advantage that could be drawn from it.

The following that the peace movement has gained a clear indication of the alarming extent to which the so-called policy of detente over the last ten years has destroyed the appreciation of the difficulties here in the West. More and more people are blind to the lesson of history: the desire for peace cannot itself bring about peace, especially when the desire for peace becomes confused with a policy of peace.

## Backing down raises the risk of war

World peace for me and my political colleagues is more than a state of no-war, no-fighting. There is no war in Poland and yet the Polish people do not live in peace.

Our peace and security policies are aimed at securing the protection of our fellow men. The world will not change if we simply close our eyes to things as they really are. Our peoples, and in particular the younger generation, must grasp the fact that any backing down to the Soviet Union's desire for power will not bring peace, but will year by year increase the danger of war.

It is our historical duty to prevent peace from being thoughtlessly gambled away once again this century.

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The author, who is also leader of the Christian Social Union Party, was West German Defence Minister from 1966 to 1969. A full collection of articles in this series will be published in book form by Times Books in cooperation with the Georgetown Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Washington.

Ferdinand Mount

## Will Arthur Scargill smash the miners?

"We are not using the word pickets", said Mr Emlyn Williams, president of the South Wales miners. "Our lads are lobbying." There is an easy irony to be squeezed out of those words after what happened in Nottinghamshire, a tragic irony.

The scenes on the picket line fit all too neatly into the Southerner's picture of the miners as violent and lawless. Even George Orwell in *The Road to Wigan Pier* unintentionally helped to reinforce this stereotype. To a Southerner, new to the mining districts, the spectacle of a shift of several hundred miners streaming out of the pit is strange and slightly sinister. The exhausted faces, with the grim clinging in all the hollows, have a fierce, wild look. The Southerner could all too easily imagine how that fierceness and wildness might, when sorely provoked by exploitation and hardship, break into action.

This structure had, I think, helped the miners to adjust, if reluctantly and tardily, to the bitter realities of an extractive industry: that villages have or had to be built for and near the pit, and that pits eventually come to be exhausted. National and area leaders have been able to bargain with the NCB to soften both the pace and the terms of change.

Arthur Scargill is not the only Marxist to have led the miners. Will Paynter and Arthur Horner were out-and-out communists and fought fiercely for their members. But they and their successors respected both the realities of the industry and the traditions of the union.

He himself is already a comic figure, with his sparse bushy hair and increasingly robotic voice and gestures. The worst of it is that he has begun to make his members look as foolish as he looks. He has not only managed to make the government and Ian MacGregor seem almost irrelevant to the dispute so far. He has thrown away the invaluable bargaining counter of popular support for the miners, turning the old feelings of sympathy and fear into something more like impatience and even contempt. And upon public sympathy depends the billion pounds or more of public money which is at present committed each year to the coal industry in one way or another. If anyone can "smash" the National Union of Mineworkers (to use his own kind of verb), Mr Scargill can.

It may, I suppose, count as a success to have reduced the rate of pit closures hitherto to below the rate under the last Labour government - but only a temporary success. The mountains of coal at the power stations cannot be picked out of existence.

The outlook for many mining communities out of driving range of the new coalfields - especially in Scotland and South Wales - is bleak, however generous the redundancy terms. But there are ways and means of standing up for those communities. And it is unlikely that Arthur Scargill's way will be remembered with much pride.

Anne Sofer

## Labour awaits the new Messina

cation of official information) and were freed. The net result was to draw attention to the subject of the magazine article which the authorities had wished to ban.

The alternative to a ban is civil litigation alleging breach of confidence. This rare step was taken against the literary executors of Richard Crossman who announced their intention to release his cabinet *Diaries*. The case failed and the *Diaries* were published. In October 1982, an attempt to stop another book, *A Matter of Trust: M15 1949-45*, also failed and the book was published, albeit without several contentious passages. The disadvantage of this manoeuvre quickly became apparent. For the action to be initiated in the High Court the plaintiff was under an obligation to authenticate the contents of the book. Such a unique accolade inevitably gave the final version much greater circulation than it would otherwise have merited.

The leaders of the Secret Intelligence Service believe it is only a question of time before the life of an SIS officer is put at risk. Their recommendation of a British equivalent to the Intelligence Identities Protection Act is not likely to be well received, in the Commons or elsewhere. There is a healthy and instinctive dislike in this country to trials in camera. Such an Act would establish a privileged elite whose names could never appear in public and stifle the work of bona fide historians. Far better, surely, for the Secret Intelligence Service to adopt sufficiently impenetrable covers for their staff so that even the most diligent investigator could not play the game of "spot-the-spook" in the Diplomatic List.

The sanctions available to the Government are somewhat limited, and both depend on action being taken swiftly, in the early stages of a book's production. Both are extraordinarily counter-productive. The first option is that old standby, the Official Secrets Act. A prosecution under Section 1 requires the Crown to prove espionage, but this is more likely to publicize rather than prevent the publication of an offending book.

The flaw in the "D" Notice system lies in its advisory role. Unless an author has been a servant of the Crown (in which case he or she is under a contractual obligation to submit to the committee's advice) the committee has virtually no powers. It can request copies of manuscripts from reputable publishers but if a publisher declines to cooperate the committee is impotent.

At worst the affable secretary of the "D" Notice Committee, Admiral Bill Ash, can issue a formal warning that an Official Secrets Act prosecution may be contemplated. Two books in particular have been considered provocative. *British Intelligence and Covert Action* (Junction Books, 1983) by Jonathan

Bloch and Patrick Fitzgerald (with an introduction by Philip Agee) was not spotted by the committee until too late, and Anthony Verrier's *Through The Looking Glass* (Cape, 1983) was read by the authorities only after it appeared in the bookshops. Both books contained the names of active members of the Secret Intelligence Service and their addresses. The SIS committee declined to accept the book as a gift and the committee was disquiet on the sixth floor of Century House.

The ABC trial at the Old Bailey in 1978 resulted in the Section I charges against two journalists and a former Signals corporal being dropped. Mr Justice Marjones having described them as "oppressive". All three defendants were eventually convicted under the relatively minor Section II charges (which concerned the communists

European Parliament when they read some of Kinnock's blander comments. "Joint economic recovery"? Their raised eyebrows and sardonic smiles might well have asked. (And in fact in the spectrum of British politics, it is the SDP's proposals which are closest to Mitterrand's initiative of January 1983).

For despite Kinnock's emphasis on the need to "support joint policies by like-minded left governments", the British Labour Party is wholly out of step with its counterparts in Europe, to the extent that they are going to need an alternative version of the socialist manifesto. At the very moment that Kinnock was calling for reform of the political settlement - the "out-of-date treaties", the "political cul-de-sac" of the EEC, his British colleagues in the European Parliament (worried about their chances of re-selection) were voting against the new draft treaty proposed by the Italian Euro-Communist, Achille Spinnelli and supported strongly by Ernest Gruening, the Belgian leader of the socialist group.

So does the Labour Party actually support left-initiated reforms of the EEC or not? However much their leader may throw sand in our eyes by talking about the new *Messina* laying the "foundations of a genuine community of Europe", the more authentic voice of Labour is Peter Shore's: "We simply do not share the doctrine of 'European Community'" (an article in *The Times* last year), Kinnock's call for a "new start" to return to the drawing board is paper-thin electoral hypocrisy.

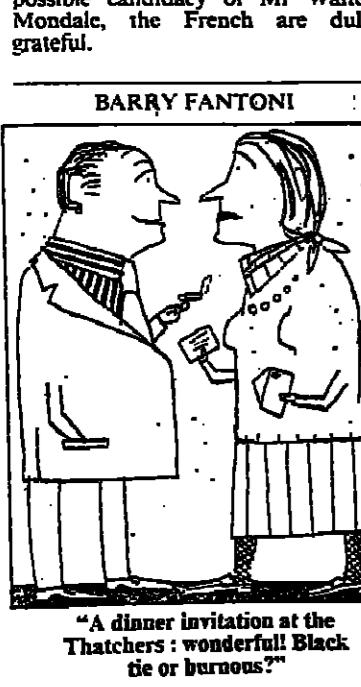
But let me return to that interesting Sicilian city with an evocative name but uncertain associations. In fact the original *Messina* Conference in 1955 was something quite other than the grand inaugural occasion Kinnock's sloganizing suggests. It exemplified the sort of step-by-step organic development which is the opposite of the Labour Party's demand that we start all over again from the beginning. On that occasion the six members of what was then only the Coal and Steel Community met and decided that their limited cooperation could now be extended, and it was that decision that led to the signing of the Treaty of Rome in 1957. It is that genuine "spirit of *Messina*" which is needed now, and which the Labour Party will do everything in its power to wreck.

The author is the SDP member of the GLC/LEA for St Pancras North

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The author's book, *M16: British Secret Intelligence Service Operations 1909-45*, has been published by Weidenfeld & Nicolson

Nigel West



"A dinner invitation at the Thatchers: wonderful Black tie or burnous?"

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## WHAT EUROPE DESERVES

If there is no settlement of the European Community's financial crisis at the Brussels summit today and tomorrow, there remains the summit in June. But if at that meeting also there were to be no settlement, the Community would be on the brink of financial chaos, unable to meet its own expenditure commitments. In such an event, would the Community disintegrate? In recent months, there have been some voices from the British government machine which have dwelt on this danger in the belief that nothing is more likely to concentrate the minds of the other member states on the need to come to terms with the British budgetary problem than the fear that the Community itself might break up if agreement were not reached.

It is an understandable tactical argument, and the crisis the EEC faces is indeed grave. If it is not settled, the working of the Community could become chaotic with serious consequences for some states that were obliged to provide extra support for their own farmers, and with the danger of reprisals. Such a state of affairs would further impede what is really important about the Community – its development as a coherent political voice for free Europe within the Western alliance.

Yet the threat of Community disintegration is not part of the armoury Mrs Thatcher takes with her to Brussels. Indeed, she regards talk of a Community break-up as a hollow threat, and that is her ultimate strength. It is precisely her Gaullist (so to speak) determination both to stay in the Community, which has no mechanism for expulsion, and to guard her own country's essential interests that has convinced the French President that the British cannot simply be dismissed as half-hearted members looking for an excuse to detach themselves. Mrs Thatcher's attitude is exactly that which France has always adopted, and that is why Mr Edward Heath's repeated and bitter rebukes to her for failing to speak more gently in a Community spirit are so wide of the mark. If he had negotiated better terms for Britain we should not be in the position we are in today.

The essence of that position is that Britain, with Germany, pays disproportionately to the Community in terms of its relative prosperity within the EEC, and that the Community then wastes its resources on open-ended agricultural subsidies which have led to the pile-up of huge farm commodity surpluses because there has been a guaranteed market for whatever is produced.

The result of that has been a wholly disproportionate gap between Britain's contributions to the Community and its

receipts from it. Last year, that gap amounted to 2,000 million ecu (£1200 million in EEC units of account) before the rebate of 750 million ecu (£450 million) which was agreed by the Council of Ministers last year but which has now been blocked by the French and Italian governments pending British agreement to an increase in the Community's "own resources". Hitherto, Britain has had to deal with this problem by negotiating annual rebates in a series of acrimonious encounters with the other member states. But what the United Kingdom wants and needs, and what the Community's own real interest requires, is a durable long-term settlement.

As Mrs Thatcher sees it, we now have a unique opportunity to secure such a long-term settlement because, unless Britain agrees to an increase in member states' contributions to the Community's "own resources", by raising the amount that is calculated as a percentage of each member state's VAT base, the EEC will be unable to pay its agricultural and other bills. (Such an increase has to be agreed unanimously.) What Britain sought was a system of cash limits to contain farm spending and arrangements to limit each nation's contributions to revenue according to its relative prosperity within the Community.

It now seems clear that the British do not expect to get acceptance for the scheme they put forward. On the other hand, the other member states, including the French, do seem to have accepted that the principle of relative ability to pay must be part of any settlement. What they propose, however, is that the gap between contributions and revenue should be calculated in a different way (by leaving out of account a large part of farm levies and tariffs paid to the EEC) which would make the British gap much smaller. Then, the amount of that gap which was subject to compensation would be less than 100 per cent.

It is around both such complex formulae and the figures to be written into them that the Brussels summit will revolve. There are some hopeful signs: one is last week's draft agreement to cut back milk production over a period of five years from 105 million tonnes to 97.8 million tonnes by a punitive level of tax above a certain level of production, though there are aspects of this agreement on which the British have withheld final approval. There is also some encouragement to be had from the provisional agreement which has been rushed forward under the guidance of the French agricultural minister, M Michael Rocard, which would begin to put restraints on the production of farm commodities but which still does not tackle the question better than that.

Britain must not be daunted by the accusation that it may bring down the house of cards. To reform the Community we must be prepared to risk whatever discomfort might come this summer from a failure to reach agreement now. There is no point in expedients to shore up a Community which is not working. They would only make it worse still. Europe, as well as Britain, deserves something better than that.

## THE HAMMER AND THE CROSS

Poland is not the only country where the separation of church and state is bitterly debated, nor is it the only country where the status of religion in schools remains unsettled. But only in Poland has a government minister felt compelled to deny that riot police were called to prevent a sit-in protest by hundreds of students at the removal of crucifixes from their college. Mr Jerzy Urbani stressed that all crucifixes in schools must go, while conceding that hospitals – also state institutions – could allow patients a cross above their bed "if this does not arouse a protest by fellow patients".

Governments in the Soviet block vary greatly, but they are invariably deeply hostile to religion; not because it is, as they claim, a "vestige of the past", but because its appeal is growing even among the young who find Marxism-Leninism boring beyond belief. Marx, of course, called religion the "opium of the people" but perhaps even Mr Chernenko has forgotten that Marx also said: "Religion is the sigh of an oppressed creature, the heart of a heartless world, just as it is the spirit of a spiritless situation."

The Catholic University of Lublin recently conducted a study into the beliefs of young people in seven Polish towns. The results were banned from publication in Poland but reached Keston College in Kent which has gained a world-wide reputation for its reliable research on religion in communist lands. More than 90 per cent of the 1,500 young Poles questioned in the study stated that they were ready to sacrifice their life for their faith, while less than

five per cent would do so for socialist ideals.

Official statistics, evidently adapted to keep figures low, confirm the persistence of religious faith. The Czechoslovak Institute of Scientific Atheism reports that "representative sociological surveys" suggest that 51 per cent of Slovaks and 30 per cent of Czechs are religious believers. Despite six decades of harsh persecution, in the USSR one in three adults has religious beliefs while only 15 per cent claim to be convinced atheists – again according to official estimates.

Tens of thousands of Lithuanians have signed petitions for the release of two of their priests sentenced last year to long terms in prison camps. The combination of religious and nationalistic feelings presents the authorities with as strong a challenge to their policies as it does among fellow Catholics in neighbouring Poland.

The Russian Orthodox Church has had longer to adapt than the Catholics of Lithuania and Western Ukraine. The official League of Militant Atheism burned icons, closed down churches, and produced anti-religious propaganda until the Nazi invasion forced Stalin

to reach an agreement with the Patriarch to add its considerable influence to the war effort in return for better treatment. The League then turned its printing presses to producing books in English for the Allies about religious freedom in the USSR.

Spreading this false message abroad remains high priority in the Kremlin, which devoted almost as much effort to it as it does to promoting atheism at home. Visits by foreign church-

men are exploited, as in the case of the Reverend Billy Graham's trip to Moscow. Dissident priests, well-known in the West, are put under terrible pressure to recant their views. Father Dimitry Dukko, who criticized the subservience of the Russian Orthodox hierarchy to the state, was compelled after months in prison to appear before television cameras and denounce his views. He later expressed bitter regret over his false recantation.

The harsh restrictions on Soviet Jews are widely publicised in the West. Less known is the fate of communities such as the Buddhists, whose greatly respected lama, Bidya Dandron, died in a labour camp although some years previously his photograph had illustrated a Moscow brochure on religious freedom. Hundreds of Mosques have been closed and the Koran is virtually unobtainable. Of the few dozen Muslims permitted to visit Mecca, several are planted by the KGB to proclaim the benefits enjoyed by Soviet Muslims.

Among the denominations which are actually banned in the USSR the Baptist *Initiativniki* report many cases of parents who have been separated from their children because they have attempted to teach them the gospel. For people such as these, publicity and support in the West are the main hope. The award of the Templeton Foundation Prize for 1984 to Mr Michael Bourdeaux, the founder and director of Keston College, who has done so much to help believers in the Soviet block, is a welcome acknowledgement of the importance of the work undertaken by him and his colleagues.

Spreading this false message abroad remains high priority in the Kremlin, which devoted almost as much effort to it as it does to promoting atheism at home. Visits by foreign church-



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Merits in public expenditure planning

From Sir Leo Platatzky

Sir, May I offer you a different view on the Treasury's green paper on public expenditure and taxation over the next ten years. You seem to have written this off even before it appeared, purely because there was no promise that expenditure projections would be broken down, programme by programme.

Now that it has appeared, your leader of March 15 dismisses it as "a disappointing document, and therefore of limited use to the Government and to the general public". On the contrary, it is a great advance, both as a mine of information and as a basis for policy debate, on anything about public expenditure and taxation in the longer term that has been published before by any government in this country.

Your sincerely,  
LEO PLATATZKY,  
27 River Court,  
Upper Ground, SE1.  
March 16.

From Dr D. E. Wiseman

Sir, In your leader on the green paper on public spending you state that it is politically difficult to publish a list of options because it is assumed to be more than that, a set of firm government decisions which have been published before by any government in this country.

Both your newspaper and I have been arguing over the past year in favour of something beyond the annual public expenditure exercises and the public expenditure white papers with their rather arbitrary cash projections for three years ahead. Where we probably differ is that, though I have now been out of government service for several years, I still think in terms of the practicalities from the Government's point of view. I do, for instance, see the practical objections, where there is no space to develop here, to publishing ten-year projections for individual programmes.

In the October 1983 issue of *Policy Studies* (the journal of the Policy Studies Institute) I wrote as follows:

What appears to be needed now is an assessment of public expenditure trends in, say, five years time in real terms, and perhaps extrapolating these trends for a further five years, on the basis of realistic policies, and some stated variation of policy, and, of course, some stated variation of the expenditure/revenue ratio (and thus for taxation) on alternative assumptions about economic growth... Unless some such advance can be made towards an agreed appraisal, as background for the major expenditure choices, it seems idle to entertain

Yours faithfully,  
D. E. WISEMAN,  
Royal Institute of Public  
Administration,  
Hamilton House,  
Mabledon Place, WC1.  
March 16.

## Westminster milestone

From The Lord Chancellor and others

Sir, Next year will be the quatercentenary of "an Act for the good Government of the City & Borough of Westminster", which established the first Court of Burgesses there.

Westminster was, of course, a city before 1585 and it is possible to make a case for a number of earlier dates for its foundation, some of considerable antiquity. Nonetheless, the Act of 1585 is a milestone in the evolution of a city of national and international importance and it should not pass unnoticed.

With the encouragement of the Westminster City Council a small committee has been formed to ensure that the anniversary is properly marked.

The main celebrations will be in the spring and early summer of 1985, including a wide range of events under the title of "Westminster 400". These will allow as many as possible of those who live and work in the city to take part; also we are anxious to raise funds for good causes in this city.

Our first aim is to provide a framework within which others can arrange appropriate celebrations, but we shall be handling three or four main events ourselves. We shall be making specific approaches to individuals, businesses, and institutions whose co-operation will be essential for the success of the venture.

Meanwhile, inquiries and offers of help and advice should be addressed to the Secretary General, Westminster Quatercentenary Celebrations Committee, Room 18/24, Westminster City Hall, Victoria Street, SW1. Yours faithfully,

HAILSHAM, of St MARYLEBONE,  
BERNARD WEATHERILL,  
NEVILLE LABOVITCH,  
WESTMINSTER,  
SALISBURY,  
EDWARD CARPENTER,  
PETER BROOKE,  
HUGH CUBITT,  
TOM SHEARE,  
C. A. PRENDERGAST,  
DAVID KINGSLEY,  
MAURICE COLTON,  
c/o 9 Deans Crescent, SE11.  
March 14.

## Levels of education

From the Headmaster of Bristol Grammar School

Sir, Many schools will welcome the letter from Lord Flowers (March 8) urging us to consider the introduction of a new intermediate level examination having half the value of a Level and taken alongside it. This will go some way towards meeting the need for extra breadth which, for example, the international Baccalaureate provides.

The Secondary Heads Association International Relations Committee has been looking at this problem and

grandiose schemes for changing the processes for making these choices.

It was at that time by no means certain that we should get this much from the Treasury. In the event the green paper gives me, for one, what I thought it reasonable to ask for.

It is to be hoped that the Select Committee on the Treasury and the Civil Service will now probe the Treasury thesis that only by holding public expenditure at its present level in real terms (an objective which has rather painful implications) can we get taxation back, at least, to the level of the early nineteen seventies.

Your sincerely,  
LEO PLATATZKY,  
27 River Court,  
Upper Ground, SE1.  
March 16.

From Dr D. E. Wiseman

Sir, In your leader on the green paper on public spending you state that it is politically difficult to publish a list of options because it is assumed to be more than that, a set of firm government decisions which have been published before by any government in this country.

If this is true one must despair at the ignorance of the planning process, for the evaluation of alternative courses lies at the heart of all planning – a simple enough

One would also have to despair that we can have informed public debate on any subject since your statement implies that Whitehall is incapable of communicating such a simple concept to Westminster and Fleet Street. I believe that this is not true and that we must look elsewhere for an explanation of uninformative government papers.

Yours faithfully,  
D. E. WISEMAN,  
Royal Institute of Public  
Administration,  
Hamilton House,  
Mabledon Place, WC1.  
March 16.

## Making a 'clean break'

From Mr K. J. H. MacLean

Sir, Dr McWhinnie (March 13) need have no concern that the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill implies a shift in the law adverse to women who divorce in their fifties.

There is no proposal that the courts should be required to order a "clean break" in every instance. What they would be empowered to do is to consider each case on its particular merits, thus to avoid the gross injustices presently suffered in a minority of cases by ex-husbands, second wives and reconstituted families.

The Bill is a modest measure aiming to shift the law towards more fairness and less discrimination regarding financial provisions after divorce.

Yours faithfully,  
K. J. H. MacLean,  
32 The Parkway,  
Bassett,  
Southampton,  
Hampshire.  
March 14.

## Afghan refugees

From the Ambassador of Pakistan

Sir, Your editorial, "Time to help the Afghans" (March 13), is indeed very timely. But the allegation that the Pakistani authorities in the past "encouraged Afghan divisions" is not true.

While sheltering about three million Afghan refugees – the largest single concentration of refugees in the world – the Government of Pakistan, whose financial resources are slender indeed, has consistently endeavoured to promote unity and a spirit of mutual help amongst them and their leaders.

This is because of our conviction that if the refugees are to return to their homes in conditions of safety and honour their only hope lies in unity of action. It is self-defeating and unthinkable that the Government of Pakistan would seek to foment dissensions amongst them.

Yours faithfully,  
ALI ARSHAD,  
Embassy of Pakistan,  
35 Lowndes Square, SW1.  
March 14.

studying the practice in French and German schools. It may well be that the new "I" levels have to be voluntary since some schools will experience staffing difficulties in providing more science, mathematics and language teaching. Let us hope that the specialists at the universities in subjects like the sciences, engineering and medicine will feel able to give a more wholehearted assent to Lord Flowers' proposals, which should also be well received by industry and commerce.

I must, however, express my dismay when he describes the curriculum at present followed by

advanced level candidates in our schools and colleges as being most commonly made up of three related subjects and little else. This is to ignore the genuine achievement of the ambitious general studies programme provided in many schools to enrich and expand the work and attitudes of sixth form students in so many ways which cannot be reached by written examination alone.

Yours sincerely,  
ROY AVERY, Headmaster,  
The Grammar School,  
University Road,  
Bristol,  
Avon.  
March 12.

unacceptable and everything should be done to reduce it, both locally and nationally. But what of the work force which is employed? These people are presumably no worse off than in other conurbations.

Liverpool continues to be an important shipping, banking and insurance city, an educational and legal centre and a lively wholesale and retail market. Despite the hard knocks of recent years, its industry is more widely based than it was 50 years ago, when it was wholly port-oriented.

These matters must obviously be covered and discussed, but accentuating only the negative does not help in an age when every city and town in the land is furiously trying to attract new industries.

Yours faithfully,  
R. A. LONGMIRE,  
Langdale,  
Little Bookham Street,  
Bookham,  
Surrey.  
March 3.

for all its areas of dereliction and the problem of vandalism, is, in general, a brighter and cleaner place than it was as recently as 30 years ago.

Other major industrial cities suffer from unemployment and dilapidated inner city areas, yet nobody refers to them as being in "terminal decay". Perhaps part of Liverpool's problems, from strikes to the quirky behaviour of local politicians, are given heightened treatment by the media.

The rations of the majority whom

## Patients' consent to medical treatment

From Professor J. K. Mason and Dr R. A. McCall Smith

Sir, The idea that patients should give an informed consent to medical or surgical treatment" has been accepted in medical and legal circles for some time. Two recent cases which, thus far, are reported only in the columns of your Law Report, now introduce some confusion.

In the first (*Sidaway v Board of Governors of Bethlehem Royal Hospital and the Maudsley Hospital*, February 24, CA) the Master of the Rolls is reported as saying "The concession that a patient who was... capable of exercising a choice was entitled to grant or withhold consent to treatment as he saw fit must carry with it some duty to give information to the patient which would enable him... to reach a rational decision".

It is to be hoped that the Select Committee on the Treasury and the Civil Service will now probe the Treasury thesis that only by holding public expenditure at its present level in real terms (an objective which has rather painful implications) can we get taxation back, at least, to the level of the early nineteen seventies.

The doctor-patient relationship may have developed in this country in this way but it is likely that it is no longer doing so. It is by no means self-evident that acceptance of informed consent is damaging to the relationship of trust and confidence between doctor and patient; rather, to deny it may be to leave patients wondering what the doctor is thinking.

The legal correspondent of the *British Medical*



FINANCE AND INDUSTRY  
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Investment is as  
investment does

For years now, every soapbox economist (a category that includes journalists as well as politicians) has been lecturing industry on the need to invest. To compete with Japan and West Germany, it was repeated *ad nauseam*, we needed robots and microchips in place of men and spanners. Now we have a Chancellor who tells us we may have been over-investing unproductively, and at the expense of jobs. And the Confederation of British Industry joins the stock market in roundly applauding Mr Nigel Lawson's bold first Budget.

Of course these two views are not necessarily contradictory. We may, in typically cack-handed British fashion, have been investing mightily in all the wrong things. But does that mean we now need more, or less investment? This is a tangle that needs teasing out, not only because it is at the centre of Mr Lawson's Budget but also because it lies at the heart of the amorphous political debate about the right economic policies for the oil years. Since oil tax revenues are now at their peak (the Budget Red Book actually shows them declining after 1984-85) the Great Debate needs concluding if it is to serve any purpose at all.

When it began in the late 1970s, the standard conclusion was the oil years should be characterized by high investment, to replace one national asset by others. The past five years have been characterized by low investment, both private and public, and rising real wages. In other words, we have so far used the oil years to accustom ourselves (provided we still have a job) to a higher standard of living.

Now there was a good deal of moral cant involved in the plea for personal austerity and public investment – not to mention special pleading by the construction industry. But it does bear re-examination at the moment when oil revenues are at their peak – and Mr Lawson is dismantling the system of tax incentives for industrial investment.

His case is that we have had a grossly distortive system of taxation on private industry, which penalized the use of labour compared to capital. While investment was encouraged by capital allowances, employment was discouraged by the National Insurance Surcharge. As a result, we have accumulated a huge stock of capital which has yielded neither a respectable increase in output nor a decent rate of return, but may meanwhile have contributed to rising unemployment.

Quite a bit of this is historically demonstrable – or as demonstrable as scanty international figures permit. By 1980, Britain had a higher stock of capital per worker in manufacturing than either the United States or West Germany (unhappily, there are no comparable Japanese figures). Although total investment had been low, by international standards, investment in manufacturing plant and machinery had not. Yet during the preceding seven years the British had required much more new capital to generate each extra snippet of output than either the Americans or the Germans.

So both the United States and West Germany (even France, for that matter) has managed to produce more than twice as much manufacturing output with each unit of manufacturing capital as Britain had. British industry's rate of return has shrivelled to 2 to 3 per cent by the beginning of the decade, way below that of our competitors.

Miserable rates of return were particularly evident in Britain's public sector. The 1960s and 1970s were the era of massive ill-fated investment plans by the nationalized industries, directly encouraged by government.

But a great deal has changed since 1979-80. In the public sector, investment was first squeezed out by the bill for rising public-sector wages, then by the bill for

rising private-sector unemployment. Now it is rising again, though without great impetus. The Treasury is better at the (necessary) job of weeding out projects with no visible rate of return than at energising the public sector, or the public services in particular, to design investment plans yielding real benefits. In the private sector, investment in manufacturing fell by a third – much more than output, and even more than employment. Even after some recovery, a recent Bank of England analysis pointed out that over the past three years investment in manufacturing has been so low that it has failed to keep pace with depreciation. With employment and its capital base both shrinking, manufacturing managed a dramatic improvement in both labour productivity and the rate of return, to perhaps 6 per cent last year.

But Britain can hardly go on slaughtering its way to greater efficiency, simply by culling the least productive plants and workforces out of the statistics. Now output has been rising, even in manufacturing, investment ought to follow strongly. Mr Lawson has temporarily made this more certain: the way in which capital allowances are being abolished will encourage companies to bring their plans forward, and the Treasury has raised its forecast of the rise in total investment this year from 4 to 6½ per cent. This means investment may fall off in 1986-77, which could be a difficult time for the Government. But this is a long-term reform, and should be judged as such.

So will it tend to discourage capital spending? Sir Terence Beckett, for the Confederation of British Industry, has entered a caveat on behalf of "sunrise industries". But it is hard to suppose they will be deterred by a new tax, by international standards. (A recent study by the International Monetary Fund showed that Japan and West Germany taxed investment without noticeably discouraging sunbeams.) There is more risk that older, slumped-down industries will sit tight on their profits rather than invest in expansion. But it has often been the burden of extra labour, not extra capital, that has deterred expansion over the past decade. Mr Lawson could argue that by switching the tax system he has redressed that balance too.

Here, however, the argument gets a little more complex. The single, overwhelming case for Mr Lawson's courageous tax reform is that it restores profitability to its rightful pride of place in company decisions, uncluttered by tax planning, enhanced by the ability to retain the lion's share of profits. It may be helpful to resent this as an employment policy too, but it is more debatable. Removing the subsidies from investment will encourage companies to extract the maximum benefit from capital spending but while that could mean employing an extra shift, it could also mean less willingness to allow two men to carry out a job which can now be done by only one. Both pressures increase British efficiency. Only the first creates extra jobs.

Similarly, the Chancellor may find it tactful to follow the CBI in denouncing the National Insurance Surcharge as a "tax on jobs". To do so completes the picture of his company tax reforms as one in which the burden of taxation is switched from men to machines. And that is a fair picture. But in strict point of fact, the surcharge was a tax not on jobs but on pay – and its abolition at this stage in the economic cycle could as easily boost wage inflation as employment. Mr Lawson has done well to reform corporation tax, with no damage to profitable private-sector investment. But the pattern of employment and wage is in industry's hands.

Sarah Hogg  
Economics Editor

THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

'Long-range' Budget will speed industry financing

Robert Thomas

Monetary Growth

Mo	Monetary Growth			
	12 months to mid-Feb '83	12 months to mid-Feb '84	6 months to mid-Feb '84	3 months to mid-Feb '84
Current	8	5	6	4
Retail M1	11	6	6	3
M1	16	11	9	8
M2	9	9	n.a.	n.a.
Sterling M3	11	10	7	8
PSL1	11	9	5	5
PSL2	12	12	10	14

billion), no assumption of a

shortfall in public expenditure

(as against £1.6 billion last year)

and no gross lack of expenditure

control going into the new year.

There is, however, some con-

cern that the quality of the

factors reducing the PSBR in

1984/5 is poor, in that they

include both a once-and-for-all

acceleration of VAT on imports

of £1.2 billion and higher asset

sales of £1.9 billion. It is likely

that much of the former will be

financed through the banking

system and some of the latter by

lower purchases of government

debt. The reduction in the

PSBR from these measures will

not, therefore, have as large an

offset on monetary growth as

normal.

A second point concerns fears of

a rebound in the PSBR in

1984/5 given that there will no

longer be a benefit from the

acceleration of VAT on im-

ports. The "full year" effect of

the Budget measures in iso-

lation is to raise the PSBR by

£1.7 billion more than in

the Budget speech.

The Financial Statement and

Budget Report (FSBR) contains

a forecast of a rise in the Retail

Price Index of a little above 5

per cent a year in the first half of

1984, slowing to 4½ per cent a

year by the fourth quarter 1984

and 4 per cent a year in the

second quarter of 1985. The

Treasury's forecast of inflation

last year was originally received

with considerable scepticism, as

being optimistically low. In the

event it was 3 per cent too high.

This year the only substantial

inflationary worry is the behav-

our of earnings, currently

increasing by 7½ per cent a year.

Productivity is continuing to

rise fast, however, so that the

Treasury's inflation forecast for

1984 seems only a fraction on

the low side.

Looking further into the

future, the Government's inten-

tions about inflation are clear

from the restatement of its

Medium Term Financial

Strategy. The important feature

is the way in which the

illustrative projections of mon-

etary growth decline by 1 per

cent a year, implying a similar

fall in inflation. While it is true

that the Treasury has used

higher rates of inflation for the

purpose of converting public

expenditure from cash to

volume terms and vice versa,

this appears to be a deliberately

conservative assumption.

Rebound fears

The Budget forecast for the PSBR in 1984/5 is £7½ billion, or 2½ per cent of GNP, which looks broadly achievable. In comparison to this time last year, there is a much more substantial contingency reserve (£2.7 billion as against £1.1

Stock Exchange may call for law to police non-members

By Philip Robinson

The Stock Exchange may call for government help to ensure that future outside market makers in equities play by the same rules as its own members once fixed commissions are abolished in the next two years.

Senior Stock Exchange members want legislation to make non-members report the last price at which a transaction took place. This would be done through a central electronic price display system run by the exchange, which believes that this is vital for the continued protection of the investor.

The suggestion that the Government might be called in to help, represents a dramatic change of stance for the exchange. It had previously argued that its own rules would be enough to see fair play.

However, as traditional barriers between different parts of the City fall, pressure is increasing for legislation to cover the behaviour of them all.

Possible solutions to the problem of how adequately to protect the investor once fixed commissions go on one single day by the end of next year will be discussed tomorrow by the Stock Exchange Council.

It will consider a 66-page document detailing for the first time the sweeping changes likely to hit member firms in 1985-86. This comes after last summer's agreement with the Government that the securities market be reformed in return for dropping legal action over the exchange's rule book.

The report is drawn from work by two committees each under the chairmanship of one

of the Stock Exchange's deputy chairmen, Mr Charles Eglington has looked at the effects of change on the Stock Exchange constitution. Mr Patrick Miford-Slade has studied ways to replace the stockpiling system with an electronic-based method of investor protection.

Officials are looking forward to the time when a single outsider will be able to own 100 per cent of a Stock Exchange firm. The present maximum for a single shareholder is 29.9 per cent, but this is likely to be abandoned once negotiated commissions are introduced.

The exchange's document also sets out how outsiders will have to pay a high price for buying into the exchange.

One senior exchange member said: "They are not walking in here to take a share of the

building and the technology and other systems that have been built up without paying heavily for it as assets and good will."

The discussion document also sets out guidelines on dual capacity – the merging of agent and principal. These are presently separated under a single capacity system designed to minimize conflicts of interests and allow competitive pressures to give the investor the best price.

The death knell for single capacity was sounded by Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the Bank of England, in a speech two weeks ago which spelt out the City changes of which the bank approved, to keep London in the forefront of world securities markets.

£50m trust looks East

Application lists open tomorrow for CJR Pacific, the biggest investment trust yet, worth £50m, to invest in Japanese equities and other Pacific markets. The trust will be floated via an offer for sale of 40 million shares at £1, and Charterhouse J. Rothschild has agreed to subscribe for a further 10 million shares at the same price.

Mr Richard Thornton, formerly of GT Management, will be chairman of the new trust, and he plans to invest primarily for capital appreciation. He has his eye on Australia, Malaysia, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore, and there will be no limitation on the size of the companies in which the trust invests.

Unless there is a shareholders' special resolution, the trust will be wound up in 1994. The trust managers are aiming for a 20 per cent growth rate, so the risk-reward ratio is clearly high. It could be an exciting purchase for investors who favour a dash of Eastern promise.

USM Review, page 21

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

**THE TIMES 1000**  
1983/84  
The World's Top Companies  
Full statistical details and addresses: UK, Europe, USA, Japan, Hong Kong, Australia, Canada, Singapore, etc.  
From books £17.50 or £19.00 (inc. postage & packing) from  
Times Books Ltd, 16 Golden Square, London, W1.

## Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 12. Dealings End, March 23. \$ Contango Day, March 26. Settlement Day, April 2

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

FT STOCK INDICES									
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES									83.33 (83.12)
FIXED INTEREST									57.16 (57.16)
INDUSTRIAL ORDINARY									384.3 (376.6)
GOLD MINES									688.4 (688.9)
ORDINARY DIVIDEND YIELD									4.23% (4.33%)
EARNSIGNS YIELD									9.28% (9.15%)
P.E. RATIO (NET)									13.03 (13.21)
P.E. RATIO (NIL)									12.34 (12.40)

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Stock outstanding	Price	Chg.	Int.	Gross Div	Div last	Div yield	P/E	Capitalization	Price	Chg.	Gross Div	Div last	Div yield	P/E	Capitalization	Price	Chg.	Gross Div	Div last	Div yield	P/E	Capitalization	Price	Chg.	Gross Div	Div last	Div yield	P/E			
<b>BRITISH FUNDS</b>																															
SHOOTS	146	146	1984	100%	14	13.876	5.547	32.4m	Automotive Pd	50	2	0.7	1.3	50.2m	Gratian PLC	60	-12	1.4	1.7	12.1	11.2m	Steel Size	100	1	1.6	12.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Exch	38	38	1984	98%	1	3.948	0.007	1.0m	Aver Rubber	157	15	2.1	2.1	50.2m	Gratian PLC	700	-10	1.4	1.7	12.1	11.2m	Gratian PLC	100	1	1.6	12.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	
Exch	12%	12%	1984	98%	1	3.948	0.007	1.0m	BATL Ind	157	15	2.1	2.1	50.2m	Gratian PLC	700	-10	1.4	1.7	12.1	11.2m	Gratian PLC	100	1	1.6	12.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	
Exch	12%	12%	1984	98%	1	3.948	0.007	1.0m	BATL Ind	157	15	2.1	2.1	50.2m	Gratian PLC	700	-10	1.4	1.7	12.1	11.2m	Gratian PLC	100	1	1.6	12.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	
Exch	12%	12%	1984	98%	1	3.948	0.007	1.0m	BATL Ind	157	15	2.1	2.1	50.2m	Gratian PLC	700	-10	1.4	1.7	12.1	11.2m	Gratian PLC	100	1	1.6	12.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	
Exch	12%	12%	1984	98%	1	3.948	0.007	1.0m	BATL Ind	157	15	2.1	2.1	50.2m	Gratian PLC	700	-10	1.4	1.7	12.1	11.2m	Gratian PLC	100	1	1.6	12.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	
Exch	12%	12%	1984	98%	1	3.948	0.007	1.0m	BATL Ind	157	15	2.1	2.1	50.2m	Gratian PLC	700	-10	1.4	1.7	12.1	11.2m	Gratian PLC	100	1	1.6	12.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	
Exch	12%	12%	1984	98%	1	3.948	0.007	1.0m	BATL Ind	157	15	2.1	2.1	50.2m	Gratian PLC	700	-10	1.4	1.7	12.1	11.2m	Gratian PLC	100	1	1.6	12.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	
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Exch	12%	1																													

Copies of this Offer for Sale, having attached thereto the documents specified herein, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange for the Ordinary Share capital of Robertson Research plc ("the Company") in issue and now being issued to be admitted to the Official List. This Offer for Sale includes particulars given in compliance with the material requirements and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. All the directors of the Company accept responsibility accordingly.

The Application List for the Ordinary Shares now offered for sale will open at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 22nd March, 1984 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

The procedure for application and an application form are set out at the end of this Offer for Sale.



# Robertson Research plc

## Offer for Sale

by

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

of

2,564,365 Ordinary Shares of 10p each

at 160p per share

payable in full on application

Share capital	
Authorised £	Issued and now being issued fully paid £
1,600,000 in Ordinary Shares of 10p each	1,225,000

The Ordinary Shares now offered for sale rank in full for all dividends hereafter declared or paid except for the special dividend already declared in respect of the year ending 31st March, 1984.

### Indebtedness

At the close of business on 24th February, 1984 the Company and its subsidiaries had outstanding bank overdrafts of £683,000 and term loans of £750,000 (all of which are secured by fixed and floating charges on the assets of the Company and certain of its subsidiaries) and hire purchase obligations of £574,000. The Company and its subsidiaries also had certain contingent liabilities totalling £1,591,000 in respect of their own leasing contracts, a third party's leasing contracts and counter-indemnities for bank guarantees given in respect of, *inter alia*, performance bonds. At the same date one of the Company's subsidiaries had outstanding £77,000 nominal of debentures and the Company and its subsidiaries had outstanding the guarantees of associated companies' lease obligations and overdrafts described in paragraphs D(xii) and D(xiii) of the accountants' report. Save as aforesaid and apart from intra group liabilities neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries had at the close of business on that date any loan capital outstanding or created but unissued, or any term loans, or any outstanding mortgages, charges, debentures or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, hire purchase commitments or any guarantees or other material contingent liabilities. At the close of business on the same date the Company and its subsidiaries had cash at bank of £1,261,000. For the purpose of this paragraph amounts in currencies other than sterling have been translated into sterling at the rates of exchange prevailing on 24th February, 1984.

### Definitions

In this document, where the context permits, the following expressions shall bear the following meanings:

'The Company'	Robertson Research plc
'Robertson Research' or 'the Group'	the Company and all or any of its subsidiaries
'RRI'	Robertson Research International Limited, a subsidiary of the Company
'Ordinary Shares'	Ordinary Shares of 10p each in the Company
'Offer for Sale'	the offer for sale of Ordinary Shares as described in this document
'Greenwich'	Greenwich Resources Inc.
'SNC'	SNC Enterprises Limited and/or all or any of its subsidiaries

### Introduction

Robertson Research provides an extensive range of geological and related technical services throughout the world to organisations engaged in the exploration for and development of hydrocarbons and other minerals and natural resources.

The Group's commercial success is founded on the quality of its work, the professional expertise which it has built up over a number of years and the range of services which it offers. Clients include major oil and mining companies, public utilities, national and local governments, government agencies and international development organisations. In addition to undertaking individually commissioned projects, the Group carries out multi-client studies for groups of clients with a common interest in a particular subject.

Robertson Research has its headquarters in Llandudno, North Wales and has operating subsidiaries in the United States, Canada, Singapore and Australia. The Group has over 650 employees, of whom over 280 are professionally qualified, including 52 with doctorate degrees. Three quarters of the Group's employees are based in the United Kingdom.

### History and development

Robertson Research was founded in 1961 and had its origins in an association between Dr. Robert Cummings, who was then a senior tutor in geology at the University of Glasgow, and Dr. William Brown, at that time a petroleum geologist with Shell, together with members and associates of the Robertson family. The Group's original activity was the provision of mineral assessment services for the Robertson family's quarrying interests which were located principally in North Wales. From this base, Robertson Research developed its services in connection with mineral exploration in Britain and overseas. In 1970 an Australian subsidiary was established to provide geological and engineering services to the Australian mining industry.

Robertson Research's involvement with the petroleum industry began in 1962 with the provision of geological services, mainly in Ireland and also in Britain. This experience enabled the Group to establish a leading position in the provision of independent geological services to the North Sea oil and gas industries from the start of North Sea exploration activity in 1964. From these beginnings the range of services has developed to meet the expanding requirements of the petroleum industry, initially in the North Sea and later on a world-wide basis. To widen the Group's geographical coverage and to meet overseas demand for its services, local operations were established in Singapore in 1970, in Calgary in 1972 and in Houston in 1978. The Australian subsidiary extended its activities to include petroleum services in 1971.

In 1972 the Group undertook a joint project to evaluate petroleum exploration data available on the North West Continental Shelf of Australia with the objective of selling the evaluation to a number of exploration companies interested in the area. The Group has since developed a policy of identifying opportunities for such multi-client studies and reports have been prepared covering many areas which are of interest to organisations engaged in the exploration for and development of petroleum, coal and other minerals. In recent years multi-client reports have accounted for over 25 per cent. of the Group's turnover from petroleum services.

The Group has expanded its services from exploration geology to include reservoir geology and other techniques applied in later phases of an oilfield's development. Since 1977 Robertson Research has used the specialist skills in reservoir engineering and economic evaluation of its associate, ERC Energy Resource Consultants Limited ("ERC"), on projects where their services are complementary.

### Summary of information

The information set out below should be read in conjunction with the full text of the Offer for Sale.

#### Business

Robertson Research is a British-based group providing a wide range of geological and other technical services relating to the exploration for and development of energy and other natural resources throughout the world. The Group, which has a staff of over 650 and whose clients include governments and major oil and mining companies, operates from headquarters in North Wales and through principal subsidiaries in North America, Singapore and Australia.

#### Trading record

Year ended	Turnover £000	Profit before taxation £000
31st March 1979	4,139	338
1980	5,988	507
1981	8,652	879
1982	12,635	688
1983	14,861	997
Six months ended 30th September, 1983	7,114	832

#### Forecast for the year ending 31st March, 1984

The directors forecast that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances and on the bases and assumptions set out in Appendix II, the profit of the Group before taxation for the year ending 31st March, 1984 will be not less than £1.7 million.

#### Offer for Sale statistics

Offer for Sale price per share	160p
Number of Ordinary Shares of 10p in issue after the Offer for Sale	12,250,000
Market capitalisation at the Offer for Sale price	£19.6 million
Prospective earnings per share for the year ending 31st March, 1984*	9.1p
Price/earnings multiple based on prospective earnings per share	17.7 times
Notional gross dividend yield based on net dividends per share of 3p	2.68 per cent.
Notional dividend cover based on prospective earnings	3.0 times

\*Based on the forecast profit before taxation for the year ending 31st March, 1984 and an estimated tax charge of 40 per cent. A notional 12.5 per cent. gross dividend yield is based on a prospective price of 17.7 times a prospective earnings per share of 9.1p. The notional values take no account of the proposed taxation changes announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget statement on 13th March, 1984.

### Directors, officers and advisers

#### Directors

Robert Henry Cummings, OBE, BSc, PhD, FGS, FIMM, FInst Pet, FIMinE, MIGeol, (Chairman)

William Francis Robertson, LLD, (Honorary President)

William Wilson McBride Brown, BSc, PhD, FGS, FIMM, FInst Pet, (Chief Executive)

Herbert Roy Bichan, BSc, PhD, FIMM, MIGeol, (Deputy Chief Executive)

John Thomas Clarke

Lionel Henry James Cook, CD, FIMechE, CEng, MEIC, PEng, (Non-executive)

David Gaunt, (Non-executive)

Alexander Taylor, BSc(Eng), MEIC, MIMechE, PEng, (Non-executive)

all of Ty'n-y-Coed, Llanrhos, Llandudno, Gwynedd, North Wales LL30 1SA

#### Joint secretaries and registered office

Alexander Macrae Jaffie, MA, FCA

Royce John Clint, MIAS, MBIM

Ty'n-y-Coed, Llanrhos, Llandudno, Gwynedd, North Wales LL30 1SA

#### Joint auditors and reporting accountants

Ernst & Whinney, Chartered Accountants

Lowry House, 17 Marble Street, Manchester M2 3AW

and Becket House, 1 Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1 7EV

Aston, Parkinson & Gadd, Chartered Accountants

29 Princes Drive, Colwyn Bay, Clwyd, North Wales LL29 8PE

#### Solicitors to the Company

McKenna & Co.

Inveresk House, 1 Aldwych, London WC2R 0HF

#### Solicitors to the Offer for Sale

Slaughter and May

35 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DB

#### Stockbrokers

Griegson, Grant and Co.

59 Gresham Street, London EC2P 2DS

#### Principal bankers to the Company and receiving bankers to the Offer for Sale

Bank of Scotland

38 Threadneedle Street, London EC2P 2EH

#### Registrars and transfer office

Regis Securities

Balfour House, 390/398 High Road, Ilford, Essex IG1 1NQ

The Group's trading profit during the period derived principally from its services to the oil and gas industry.

The following table gives an approximate geographical breakdown of the Group's turnover from its principal activities for the six months ended 30th September, 1983.

	United Kingdom and the rest of Europe %	North and South America %	Africa and the Middle East %	The Far East and Australia %	Total %
Services to the oil and gas industry	29	22	11	15	77
Services to the minerals industry	6	3	3	4	16
Wireline logging and other activities	7	—	—	—	7
Total	42	25	14	19	100

#### Services to the oil and gas industry

Robertson Research has provided technical services in connection with the exploration for and development of hydrocarbons in over 80 countries during the past 10 years. It is, or has been, active in all sectors of the North Sea and in most other major oil exploration and production areas. The Group's clients include the major oil companies, a large number of independent oil companies, governments, government agencies and international development organisations.

The Group's policy is to provide an extensive range of services to its clients. These services encompass the various phases in petroleum exploration and development described elsewhere in this document, ranging from identification of exploration areas to field development. Services provided in the exploration phases range from regional geological and geophysical interpretation to the biostratigraphic and petroleum geochemical analysis of exploration well samples, sedimentology and conventional core analysis. Services in the development phases include reservoir analysis and conventional and special core analysis. In response to the increase in development drilling in the North Sea, the Group has recently established a new core handling and analysis facility in Aberdeen. Some of the techniques used in its services have been developed by Robertson Research in its laboratories.

Robertson Research undertakes major regional studies on a multi-client basis and these provide a significant proportion of turnover from petroleum services. Exploration studies generally provide a detailed analysis of a region's stratigraphy, the distribution and nature of the oil and gas source rocks and their relationship to known occurrences of oil and gas; development studies examine the geological and engineering characteristics of known oil and gas reservoirs. In its multi-client reports, which are sometimes prepared jointly with other organisations, the Group draws on data provided by participating clients and the non-confidential parts of the Group's data bank. In general, reports are undertaken only when the major part of their budgeted costs of production have been covered by purchase commitments from clients.

Robertson Research's turnover for the five years and six months ended 30th September, 1983, divided between its principal activities, was as follows:

	Year ended 31st March				
1979 £000	1980 £000	1981 £000	1982 £000	1983 £000	


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## Robertson Research plc

The Group prepares independent evaluations of potential oil and gas fields. These are used, for example, by companies before committing substantial expenditure on exploration or development and by governments before opening an area for bidding or in assessing proposed production programmes. In certain types of petroleum evaluation requiring specialist skills in reservoir engineering, economic evaluation and seismic geophysical exploration, Robertson Research works with ERC and others to complement its own expertise.

As part of its services the Group organises technical courses and provides specialist training for clients' personnel.

### Services to the minerals industry

Over the past 10 years, Robertson Research has provided technical services for many aspects of the exploration for and the assessment and development of mineral resources in over 50 countries. The Group is engaged to identify exploration prospects, undertake, manage or assist in exploration work, assess the extent and quality of mineral reserves, determine the techniques required to exploit commercially any reserves discovered and assess the technical and economic feasibility of development. The Group's public sector clients include international and government development agencies and state and local governments, and its private sector clients range from small multi-national companies.

The Group's services include geology, geophysical surveys and interpretation, mining engineering, mineral processing and supporting laboratory services for a broad range of minerals including energy resources, industrial raw materials and base and precious metals. Projects on which the Group is currently engaged include the exploration for and development of coal in Africa, Australasia and South America, heavy mineral sands in Egypt, copper, lead and zinc in Canada and gold in Sudan and Australia. Robertson Research was recently commissioned to produce a series of geological and mineral deposit maps of 22 countries from the Atlantic coast of North Africa to the Arabian Peninsula.

Robertson Research conducts hydrogeological and water resource studies for exploration and production in both developed and developing countries. The Group's environmental services of soil and water analysis are used by local governments and development agencies to identify and control potential hazards in areas planned for development. The Group's minerals division also has an oil and coolant analysis facility for assessing engine wear and pinpointing areas of potential future mechanical breakdown.

### Wireline logging and other activities

The Group designs and manufactures wireline logging systems and provides wireline logging services. Robertson Research's involvement in wireline logging had its beginnings in water exploration programmes but has now expanded into coal and other minerals. In order to establish itself in this high technology field Robertson Research has made a significant commitment to research and development.

The Group has two wireline logging systems which are of advanced design. The larger digital system is generally made available to clients only on a service basis, whereas the smaller analog system is also available for sale. The sondes developed by Robertson Research are primarily for coal, mineral and water exploration, but equipment is being developed to expand its services into shallow on-shore oil and gas exploration.

Following a successful tender for a major wireline logging contract with the National Coal Board (Opencast Executive) in August 1982, the Group is currently the largest non-hydrocarbon wireline logging contractor operating in the United Kingdom. The Group's existing wireline logging activities are being developed into overseas markets and it is currently engaged on contracts in Africa and the Philippines.

The Group's cartographic department has produced its own high quality reports and maps for several years. This has the advantages of strict security, timeliness and the maintenance of high standards. As well as meeting the Group's own requirements, the cartographic department designs and produces reports and promotional literature for other companies.

### Operations

#### Areas of operation

The Group's headquarters and main technical facilities are in Llandudno, North Wales. Work for petroleum and minerals clients in Europe and the Middle East, and wireline logging work, is carried out through the Group's operating subsidiaries in the United Kingdom. Outside Europe and the Middle East, assignments are carried out largely by the Group's operating subsidiaries in the United States, Canada, Singapore (which also has a representative office in Indonesia) and Australia. For operational reasons, however, some overseas work is handled from the United Kingdom and technical support is provided, where appropriate, from the Group's facilities in Llandudno. Details of the Group's operating subsidiaries are set out in Appendix IV.

The Group's offices in North Wales, Houston and Singapore undertake a full range of laboratory and other supporting technical work for the Group's petroleum services and, together with the offices in Calgary and Sydney, are involved from time to time in the preparation of multi-client studies. Services to the minerals industry are provided principally through the Group's United Kingdom headquarters and the Australian and Canadian subsidiaries. Much of the work for minerals and wireline logging services, however, is carried out directly in the field at the exploration development site.

### Technical development

Development of the Group's technical capabilities takes place in its laboratories and workshops which also carry out specifically commissioned development projects for clients. The Group's geophysics operations in the United Kingdom and Australia have a continuing programme of software development for the interpretation of non-seismic geophysical data obtained by gravitational, magnetic, electric and electro-magnetic techniques.

### Marketing

Marketing of the Group's services and the identification of opportunities for initiating multi-client projects is undertaken by directors and other members of senior management as well as by the Group's scientists. Much of the Group's business is attracted by its reputation in the industry and existing clients provide a considerable source of new projects. Some projects are obtained through competitive tendering.

### Clients

The Group undertakes a variety of assignments for clients throughout the world. In recent years the increased range of services provided by Robertson Research has widened its customer base and no single client currently accounts for a significant part of its turnover. The Group is increasingly undertaking larger assignments, particularly projects in developing countries funded by government agencies, financial institutions and international development organisations.

### Competitors

The Group has a number of competitors in its various sectors of activity, including universities, government departments, private laboratories, geological consulting groups and companies specialising in wireline logging. The directors believe, however, that few of Robertson Research's competitors in the United Kingdom or overseas can match the range of services it can offer from its own resources.

### Administration

Assignments vary in their scale and type from a few hours' work to projects lasting several years, and from the involvement of a single member of the professional staff to multi-disciplinary teams and the deployment of significant amounts of equipment and resources. The Group is organised into specialist units within each main operating division, which gives it the flexibility to deal with a wide variety of projects. Multi-disciplinary projects are controlled by a project manager who co-ordinates the work of the specialist units and arranges for the provision of any other resources required.

The Group frequently raises bid bonds, bank guarantees and performance bonds as required for its assignments. Cover is obtained for certain overseas assignments from the Export Credit Guarantee Department. Professional indemnity and public liability cover is maintained at a level which the directors consider appropriate having regard to the nature of the Group's business. The Group's work includes the handling of potentially hazardous substances and it maintains health and safety procedures in order to protect employees and the public.

### Directors, management and staff

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the overall control of the Group and for defining its policies. Financial control is exercised through a Finance Committee which reports on a regular basis to the board. RRI is the principal United Kingdom operating company of the Group and its board is responsible for the implementation of Group policy. Directors of the Company are represented on the boards of all the overseas subsidiaries. The Company's directors and other senior executives of the Group, and their responsibilities, are set out below:

#### Directors

Dr. Robert H. Cummings, OBE, aged 60, has been Chairman of the Company since April 1983. He worked for five years with Shell and from 1948 to 1961 held various academic positions including that of senior tutor in geology at the University of Glasgow. He was a founder member of Robertson Research and became its first Managing Director. He has held several Council positions in the CBI and is a member of the Royal Commission for Environmental Pollution and of the House of Commons All Party Committee for Energy.

Dr. W. Francis Robertson, aged 64, is Honorary President of the Company and is a director of Bank of Scotland. He was Chairman of the Company from January 1979 to March 1983. He was awarded an honorary LLD by the University of Strathclyde in 1967.

Dr. William W. McB. Brown, aged 48, is the Group Chief Executive and Chairman of RRI. He was a founder of the Group's business, having previously worked for Shell. He has an Honours BSc degree from the University of Glasgow and a PhD from the University of Wales.

Dr. H. Roy Bichan, aged 42, is Deputy Group Chief Executive and Managing Director of RRI. He joined Robertson Research in 1968 following completion of a degree in geology and a research fellowship at the University of Leeds. He is the author of several scientific papers and is currently a member of the Council and a Vice President of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr. Bichan is non-executive Chairman of Greenwich.

Mr. John T. Clarke, aged 37, joined the Group in 1982 and is responsible for corporate finance. He is a non-executive director of Greenwich and of New Court Natural Resources PLC and a non-executive member of the Committee of Management of Family Assurance Society.

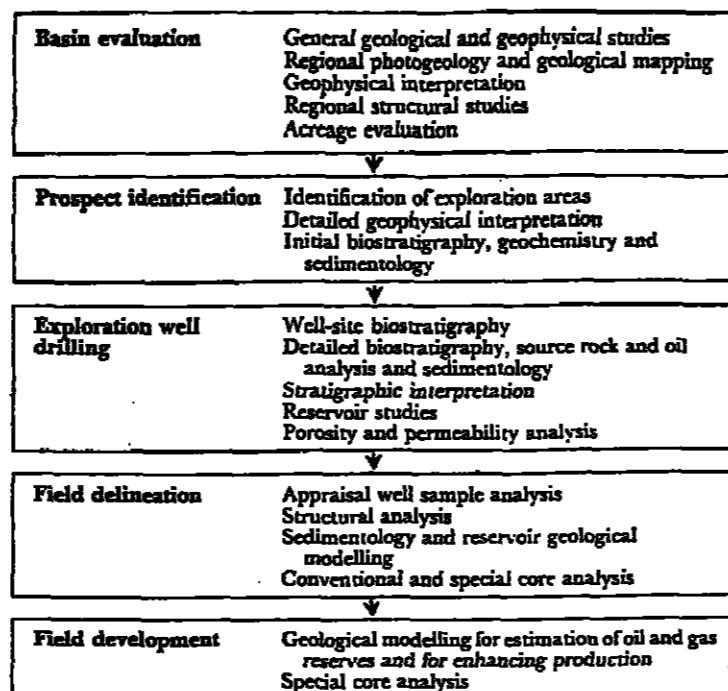
Mr. Lionel H. J. Cook, aged 58, is Vice President, Europe, of SNC. He was appointed a non-executive director in 1979.

Mr. David Gault, aged 63, is Chairman of R. Gault and Sons (Holdings) Limited, a Yorkshire-based textile company. He was appointed a non-executive director in 1975.

Mr. Alexander Taylor, aged 50, is Executive Vice President of SNC. He was appointed a non-executive director in 1981.

### Techniques used in finding and extracting hydrocarbons

As the scientific techniques and technical support services used in the exploration for and development of natural resources such as petroleum and other minerals have become more specialised, it has become increasingly cost effective for exploration and development organisations to rely on outside specialist expertise. Robertson Research provides geological and related technical services to the petroleum and minerals industries, its services in connection with hydrocarbons (oil and gas) accounting for the largest part of the Group's activities. The diagram below shows various phases in the identification and development of an oilfield and some of the services that Robertson Research provides in respect of each phase.



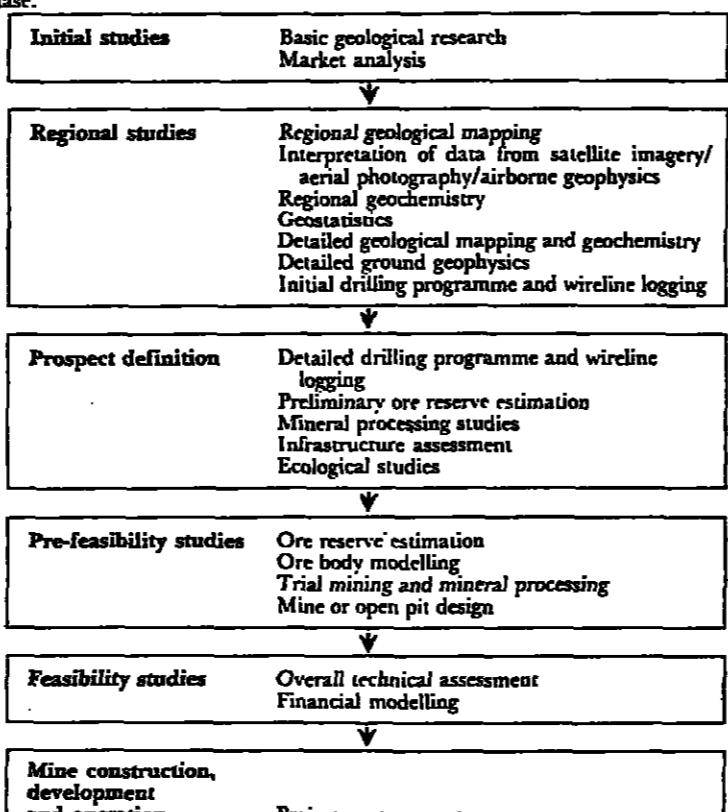
Geophysical data is obtained on rock structures principally through seismic surveys which involve the transmission of acoustic shock waves into rock formations and the detection and measurement of the reflected signals. Biostratigraphy is the analysis of microfossils extracted from rock samples in order to determine the geological age of rocks and the conditions under which they were deposited. The nature and maturity of the organic matter found in rocks is analysed by means of petroleum geochemistry in order to determine their potential to generate hydrocarbons. Sedimentology involves the study of the sedimentary rock layers of the earth's crust, particularly those making up porous or fractured reservoirs which can contain hydrocarbons. Petroleum geologists and geochemists interpret this information to evaluate the likelihood of a particular basin containing hydrocarbons in commercial quantities and also its potential for drillable prospects.

Exploration wells are drilled to determine whether prospects contain hydrocarbons. If petroleum is discovered, appraisal wells are drilled in order to establish the size and characteristics of the field and whether its economic development is feasible.

The porosity of reservoir rocks is a measure of their capacity to contain fluids. A rock's permeability is a measure of its capacity to allow hydrocarbons and other fluids to pass through it. Conventional core analysis involves the laboratory measurement of the porosity and permeability of reservoir rock samples and the fluids contained in them. Special core analysis is a technique used to recreate the conditions of pressure, temperature and fluid content experienced within a reservoir in order to make a realistic assessment of fluid flow. Reservoir geology involves the description and mapping of reservoir rocks and the construction of a geological model for use in field development and the calculation of oil and gas reserves. Reservoir engineering encompasses the techniques used to enhance the recovery of hydrocarbons from a particular reservoir.

### Techniques used in finding and extracting other minerals

Robertson Research provides a wide range of services in relation to the exploration for and development of minerals, including energy resources (such as coal), industrial raw materials (such as limestone and heavy mineral sands), base metals (such as copper, lead and zinc) and precious metals (such as gold). The diagram below illustrates some of the principal phases associated with exploration leading to the establishment of a mine, together with some of the services that Robertson Research provides in respect of each phase.



### Wireline logging

Wireline logging is a technique for obtaining continuous geological and related data by means of electro-mechanical devices, known as sondes, lowered into boreholes by cable. The data is transmitted through the cable and recorded by computerised equipment at the surface. The technique complements or replaces the obtaining of rock core samples from the borehole for laboratory testing.

Wireline logging is used in both the petroleum and, increasingly, the minerals industries particularly in coal exploration. Information on strata properties determined from wireline logging includes data on density, porosity, rock type, clay content, coal seam thickness or quality and the potential and likely volumes of fluid flow.

### Joint company secretaries

Mr. Alexander M. Jaffé, aged 58, is Company Treasurer and Joint Secretary. He is a Chartered Accountant and joined Robertson Research in 1975.

Mr. Royce J. Clint, aged 50, is Joint Secretary of the Company and a director of RRI. He joined the Group in 1971.

### Other senior executives

Mr. Ronald D. Butler, aged 55, joined the Group in 1971. He is Managing Director of Robertson Research (Australia) Pty. Limited.

Dr. Graham Dolby, aged 40, joined the Group in 1977. He is a director and General Manager of Robertson Research Canada Limited.

Mr. Roger W. Goldsmith, aged 51, joined the Group in 1973. He is a director of RRI and Technical Director of petroleum services.

Mr. John Hughes, aged 44, joined the Group in 1978. He is a Chartered Accountant and Financial Controller of RRI.

Dr. Peter Ibbotson, aged 49, joined the Group in 1967. He is a director of RRI and Managing Director of minerals operations.

Mr. Robert W. L. Oldroyd, aged 46, joined the Group in 1962. He is a director of RRI, with particular responsibility for petroleum business development and multi-client projects.

Dr. Pieter J. Rauwerda, aged 53, joined the Group in 1971. He is Managing Director of Robertson Research (Singapore) Pte. Limited.

Dr. Michael E. Scrutton, aged 38, joined the Group in 1969. He is Managing Director of Robertson Research (U.S.) Inc.

Dr. E. Brian Wolfenden, aged 51, joined the Group in 1965. He is a director of RRI and Managing Director of petroleum services.

Dr. Anthony J. Wright, aged 48, joined the Group in 1966. He is a director of RRI and Managing Director of wireline logging activities.

### Employees

The Group has over 650 staff, of whom over 280 are professionally qualified, including 52 with doctorate degrees. A further 200 are skilled in a technical discipline. Of the total staff approximately 450 are involved in work for the petroleum industry. Robertson Research has a policy of training staff of all grades through a variety of internal and external courses in order to help them develop the more specialised skills required by the Group.

Mr. John T. Clarke, aged 37, joined the Group in 1982 and is responsible for corporate finance. He is a non-executive director of Greenwich and of New Court Natural Resources PLC and a non-executive member of the Committee of Management of Family Assurance Society.

Mr. Lionel H. J. Cook, aged 58, is Vice President, Europe, of SNC. He was appointed a non-executive director in 1979.

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Mr. Alexander Taylor, aged 50, is Executive Vice President of SNC. He was appointed a non-executive director in 1981.

The Group operates a contributory pension and life assurance plan and a permanent health insurance plan for eligible United Kingdom employees and a separate non-contributory executive pension scheme for certain senior executives. Separate schemes are operated for overseas employees. A profit-related bonus scheme is operated for the employees of the United Kingdom subsidiaries with more than 12 months' service. The aggregate annual payment under the scheme amounts to 10 per cent. of the consolidated profit before tax of the United Kingdom operating companies after taking account of the allocation under the scheme. Employees in overseas locations participate in benefit schemes appropriate to local circumstances.

The Group has a policy of encouraging the ownership of the Company's shares among management and employees and approximately 30 per cent. of the Ordinary Shares in issue after the Offer for Sale will be held by a total of approximately 90 employees (including directors) before taking into account any shares which they may purchase under the Offer for Sale. The directors propose to consider in due course the introduction of an executive share option scheme.

### Financial information

#### Reasons for the issue and proceeds

The directors believe that the listing of the Company's shares on The Stock Exchange and the issue will assist the development of the Group's business and will facilitate the funding of its growth and, where appropriate, the making of acquisitions.

Of the 2,564,365 Ordinary Shares now being offered for sale, 1,000,000 shares are new Ordinary Shares being issued for cash and 1,564,365 shares are being made available as to 1,234,761 shares by SNC and as to the balance by certain other shareholders. The net proceeds of the issue of new shares, after deduction of the expenses of the Offer for Sale, are estimated at £1,068,000.

#### Net assets

The consolidated net tangible assets of Robertson Research at 30th September, 1983, as shown in paragraph D of the accountants' report in Appendix I, amounted to £5,405,000. Taking into account the net proceeds of the issue of the new shares, net tangible assets as at that date would be £6,473,000 representing 52.8p per Ordinary Share on the enlarged Ordinary Share capital. This takes no account of the surplus over book value of the current market value of the Group's listed investments and freehold properties.

#### Working capital

The directors are of the opinion that, having regard to available bank facilities, cash resources and the net proceeds of the issue of the new shares, Robertson Research will have sufficient working capital for its present requirements.

#### Trading record

The following table, based on the accountants' report in Appendix I, summarises the results of the Group for the five years ended 31st March, 1983 and the six months ended 30th September, 1983.

	Six months ended 30th September				
	Year ended 31st March				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983





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## Robertson Research plc

### Historical cost accounts

#### B Accounting policies

The significant accounting policies of the Group, which have been consistently applied in arriving at the financial information set out in this section of the report, are as follows:

##### (i) Basis of accounting

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention modified by the revaluation of certain freehold properties and items of equipment.

##### (ii) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated accounts include the accounts of the Company and each of its subsidiaries made up to 31st March each year and to 30th September for the six months ended 30th September, 1983, after eliminating intra-Group trading.

##### (iii) Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the Group, exclusive of value added tax.

##### (iv) Associated companies

The Group's share of profits of its associated companies is included in the consolidated profit and loss account and its share of post acquisition reserves is included in the consolidated balance sheet.

##### (v) Depreciation

Freehold properties are maintained, as a matter of Group policy, by a programme of repair and refurbishment such that the residual values of the properties are at least equal to their cost. Headings referred to this is in the opinion of the directors that depreciation of the properties as required by standard accounting practice would not be material. Depreciation is provided on other tangible assets mainly on the straight line basis, having regard to their estimated useful lives and expected residual values, at the following rates per annum:

Leasehold improvements	5-40 per cent.
Equipment	10-33½ per cent.
Furniture	5-10 per cent.
Motor vehicles	20-25 per cent.

##### (vi) Stocks and work in progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowances for any obsolete or slow moving items.

##### (vii) Long term contracts

Profit on long term contracts is recognised by accruing profit appropriate to the stage reached on the contract if its outcome is foreseeable prior to completion. Full provision is made for any anticipated losses on contracts in hand.

##### (viii) Research and development

Expenditure on research and development is charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which it is incurred.

##### (ix) Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided on the liability method on short term timing differences and all other material timing differences which are not expected to continue in the future.

##### (x) Foreign currencies

In individual Group companies, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the rate of exchange ruling on that date. All exchange differences thus arising are dealt with as part of the result for the period.

On consolidation, assets, liabilities and reserves of overseas subsidiary companies are translated at the rate of exchange at the balance sheet date. All translation adjustments arising on consolidation are included in reserves.

##### (xi) Government grants

Amounts receivable in respect of capital based grants are set off against the costs of relevant assets before depreciation.

##### (xii) Rebates

The Group contracts to give rebates to clients in connection with certain sales of multi-client reports. These rebates may be obtained only as a reduction of the purchase price for other multi-client reports and their contractual availability depends after a determined period, usually about four years. The value of outstanding potential rebates is recognised as a current asset in the balance sheet and is dealt in the accounts in respect of such potential liabilities based on the Group's experience of their utilisation. The provision in the balance sheet is apportioned appropriately between current and deferred liabilities.

##### C Profit and loss accounts

The historical cost profit and loss account of the Group for the five years ended 31st March, 1983 and the six months ended 30th September, 1983 were as follows:

	Year ended 31st March						Six months ended 30th September					
	Note	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Turnover		4,159	5,968	8,652	12,635	14,851	7,114	4,159	5,968	8,652	12,635	14,851
Cost of sales	(i)	3,903	4,485	7,774	11,973	13,921	6,319	3,903	4,485	7,774	11,973	13,921
Operating profit		336	503	878	662	940	755	336	503	878	662	940
Share of profit of associated companies		2	4	1	26	57	37	2	4	1	26	57
Profit before taxation		558	507	879	668	997	830	558	507	879	668	997
Taxation	(ii)	95	57	266	151	354	304	95	57	266	151	354
Profit after taxation		243	450	613	537	643	528	243	450	613	537	643
Extraordinary items	(iii)	—	—	47	23	—	70	—	—	47	23	—
Profit attributable to members		243	450	613	537	643	528	243	450	613	537	643
Dividends	(iv)	25	54	71	79	93	1	25	54	71	79	93
Retained profit		220	396	565	481	550	597	220	396	565	481	550
Earnings per share	(v)	2.4p	4.8p	5.4p	4.8p	5.7p	4.7p	2.4p	4.8p	5.4p	4.8p	5.7p

##### Notes on the profit and loss accounts

###### (i) Cost of sales included—

	Year ended 31st March						Six months ended 30th September					
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983
Date received												
Year ended 31st March, 1982							130,000	130,000	132,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Year ended 31st March, 1983							140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
Six months ended 30th September, 1983							400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000

Greenwich shares are listed on the Toronto and Vancouver Stock Exchanges and are traded in Canadian dollars. The gain on disposal of mineral interests represents the profit on the sale of those interests, in July 1981, to Greenwich Resources Inc. ("Greenwich") for a consideration of \$68,000 together with a maximum of 400,000 common shares without par value in Greenwich ("Greenwich shares") which were to be issued to the Group over three years, subject to the approval of the Vancouver Stock Exchange. The shares were issued as follows:

Number of shares Market value on date issued

Date received

Year ended 31st March, 1982

Year ended 31st March, 1983

Six months ended 30th September, 1983

1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1983

Depreciation 117 148 256 361 508 327

Audit fees 21 26 58 67 51

Directors' emoluments 55 74 81 130 145 75

Net interest payable 79 136 153 219 265 107

Lending and hire charges 39 57 105 196 267 119

Gain on disposal of mineral interests — — (146) (173) (46)

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Number of shares Market value on date issued



## ORDINARY SHARES

The rule is jam tomorrow and jam yesterday, but never jam today. — Lewis Carroll.

Mining multinationals and City analysts may all be forgiven for wondering if the Oecd economic recovery will ever be reflected in the prices of the basic industrial metals. With some metals testing 50-year lows in real terms, is the Club of Rome discredited for ever?

During 1983, it was those metals associated with the consumer durable sector, principally aluminium and zinc used in the automobile and construction industries, which responded to increased demand. Metals closely allied to capital investment and the steel industry, namely copper and the steel additives, conspicuously failed to respond to the recovery while gold, a reflection of the health of the dollar, also languished. The "year of the recovery" was instead yet another year of corporate losses in the mining industry, more closures and conspicuous underperformance of gold and mining shares. Will 1984 be any different?

## Considerable appeal in platinum

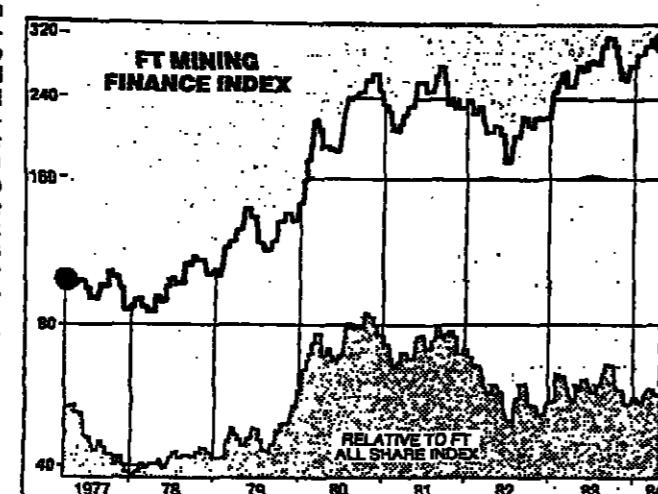
We have taken the view that 1984 will see a significant fall in the value of the dollar against currencies such as the Deutschemark, Swiss franc and the Japanese yen. We expect such a movement, when coupled with the political and economic uncertainty surrounding the US Presidential election, to bring about a strengthening of investment demand for gold during the year.

We have been recommending purchases of the leading high

## Mining groups

## ripe for recovery

Chris James



quality South African gold producers such as Vaal Reefs, Western Deep, and Driefontein because we feel that on market fundamentals, and on risk, they are cheaper than alternative gold investments in Australia and Canada. We continue to recommend Impala and Rustenburg, the world's principal platinum producers, since this alternative precious metal has considerable appeal on both investment hedging and on industrial grounds.

With a weaker US dollar, investment demand will also spill over into the industrial metals. However, the "bull case" for 1984 can be based more reliably on the long awaited upturn in capital spending. Overall, US capital expenditure declined by 4.4 per cent last year despite the 6.1 rise in GNP for the economy as a whole, but a recent survey by the Commerce Department suggests that a rise of 13.6 per cent is on the cards for this year. Recovery will still be slow, particularly in "smoke-stack" industries, so that demand for metals is not liable to outstrip supply, particularly in the longer term, though the supply-demand relationship is now much closer to a balance.

Despite current setbacks, the running in 1984 should again be made by aluminium and zinc. With a number of mine closures in the United States this year, copper is now moving to a balance after three years of rising stocks.

There is still some uncertainty about the nickel market after the 13 per cent increase in demand last year. Stainless steel production is picking up well in the United States and Western Europe, and we are confident that there is scope for a further increase in the nickel price later in the year. We remain unenthusiastic about tin, where world prices are still below the Penang floor price, so distorting the physical market, and about lead where the medium to long term must still be depressing as the use of the metal as a petroleum additive decreases.

The best way for most British investors to play the world mining market is through Rio Tinto-Zinc, a multinational with a fine spread of income both by commodity and by country. Borax is now one of the most exciting smaller diversified mining investments.

Summarising, 1984 should be the year of the long-heralded recovery in base metal prices. Unquestionably, current prices are unsustainable in real terms for much longer. However, unlike gem diamonds, mining investments are not forever by all means buy for the recovery but don't forget to take profits later, preferably when most informed commentators are again predicting a long term shortage of mineral assets in the ground.

The company also has a very strong presence in copper, lead, zinc, coal and oil and is increasingly involved in the UK construction industry. The attractions of RTZ lie in the

nature of its mining assets, all of which are in the high quality, low cost spectrum of world mining deposits. This has enabled the company to weather the recession in superb fashion and to report what should be record profits for 1983 when most mining majors were nursing heavy and increasing losses. RTZ has only marginally outperformed the British market over the past 12 months and at 679p and on a P/E of only 9 for the current year, still looks cheap against the market as a whole.

Consolidated Gold Fields (Friday close, 609p) the other major UK mining house, is a very different company to RTZ and the majority of earnings at the net level are still derived from gold. Accordingly, the shares are used as a gold investment vehicle by those institutions unable or unwilling to invest directly in gold mines or in South Africa. There is certainly scope for an improvement in CGF's earnings as the world economies continue to grow but the gearing to the recovery is still considerably less than is the case with RTZ. Nevertheless, CGF certainly

## Enviable portfolio of natural resources

merits inclusion in a mining investment portfolio as a gold play.

Hampton Gold Mining Areas (Friday close, 238p) has recently attracted considerable attention as a developing UK mining finance house and with good reason. This relatively small company, which derived its income almost from nickel royalties from Western Mining until 10 years ago, has built up an enviable portfolio of natural resource assets. The shares are very highly rated in current earnings but the growth expected over the next 10 years from gold in the United States and in Australia, from coal and oil in the United States and in the UK and from its land bank of exploration leases, should ensure that Hampton is one of the most exciting smaller diversified mining investments.

Summarising, 1984 should be the year of the long-heralded recovery in base metal prices. Unquestionably, current prices are unsustainable in real terms for much longer. However, unlike gem diamonds, mining investments are not forever by all means buy for the recovery but don't forget to take profits later, preferably when most informed commentators are again predicting a long term shortage of mineral assets in the ground.

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strong presence in copper, lead, zinc, coal and oil and is increasingly involved in the UK construction industry. The attractions of RTZ lie in the

## Defusing the inflationary time bomb

The financial markets have shown in the last month that they represent a powerful force in resisting the inflationary trend of Federal Reserve policy. They have also performed an important role bolstering the dollar, whose underlying strength has been undermined by an excessively easy monetary policy and a downward-pragmatic fiscal policy.

It was not until the publication of the Federal Reserve's revised money numbers for the second half of 1983 that the financial markets woke up to the fact that another inflationary time bomb was ticking away. Once they woke up, however, their reaction has been decisive.

The Treasury long bond of

2006-2013 was worth \$102½

in the last week of January.

At the end of this week it was

worth \$97½. This drop of a

few points in the price has

driven yield up from 11.7 to

nearly 12.4 per cent. In the

short end of the market the

90-day Treasury bill has

risen from 8.94 to 9.46 per

cent.

This week for the first time

in ages, Federal funds have

been routinely at 10 per cent or above.

A rise in the prime rate to

11½ per cent is widely

expected. About the only

issue that remains is which

bank is going to be the first to

stick its neck out in this

election year.

Mortgage rates have

bottomed and realtors are

being pressed by potential

buyers to settle house sales

while current mortgage rates

last.

How high will rates go?

Informed expectation is that

the price increase even the

rest of 1984 will rise from the

1983 rate of under 4 per cent

to 7 to 9 per cent.

Such an acceleration of

inflation will require a rise of

perhaps another 2 or 3

percentage points in the

average interest rate levels if

the financial markets are to

ensure that "real" yields

remain where they are.

Accordingly we may expect

that, by this time in 1985.

Long-term Treasury bonds

will be yielding close to 15 per

cent, that the prime rate will

be about 14 per cent and that

90-day Treasury bills will be

about 12 per cent.

Details are expected tomorrow

from the housebuilder C.

H. Beazer as to his plans to

float off W. & J. Tod on the

USM. Tod, based in Wey-

mouth, Dorset, specializes in

building glass fibre reinforced

concrete domes, windows and

fairings for ships and aircraft.

Beazer acquired Tod along

with its acquisition of West-

brick in 1981. At least one-

third of Tod's sales are to

the Ministry of Defence, but other

big customers include British

Aerospace, Plessey, Westland,

Vosper, Vickers and the Ger-

man group, Krupp. None of

Tod's private customers

accounts for more than 15 per

cent of turnover.

Pretax profits over the past

five years have grown from

£136,000 to £375,000, and with

an order book of more than

£2m the company could make

about £550,000 in the present

working interest.

The find has so far produced

a flow rate of about 3 million cu

ft of gas and 89 barrels of oil a

day. Southwest's total invest-

ment in the prospect is

£250,000, and could produce

a return of more than 55 per cent

working interest.

The broker, L. Messel will

place 1.6 million shares in Tod

(34 per cent of the equity) at

about 120p a share valuing the

entire company at more than

£6 million.

Another company which has

announced plans to join the

USM is Formdesign, the Bir-

mingham-based printer of busi-

ness forms and computer

stationery. The broker Albet E.

Sharpe is to place 25 per cent of

the equity amounting to

£25,000 shares at about 110p.

At this level, the company is

valued at nearly £3m.

Formdesign made pretax

profits of £43,000 in 1979 on a

turnover of £1.4m and this had

grown to £21.4m on sales of

£3.2m for the nine months to

December 31, 1983. The board

is looking for pretax profits of

£300,000 for the year to March

putting shares on a prospective

price/earnings ratio of 17p.

Michael Clark

Money Market

Deposits for

Companies and

Private Investors

Average Rate

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RUGBY UNION: FRENCH ARE FORCED INTO ERRORS BY RAMPAGING FORWARDS

# Scottish zeal secures grand slam

By David Hands

Rugby Correspondent

Scotland.....21

France.....12

Some analysis will seek turning points, the reasons for the French losing a game which, for 40 minutes, it seemed must be theirs. Scotland, not a nation given to careless rapture, will not mind a bit: the grand slam is theirs again after 59 years of waiting.

They have earned it. The players have worked their fingers to the bone, for themselves and for Jim Telfer, the coach, who can hardly have received a better forty-fourth birthday present. Saturday's final encounter of the 1984 championship at Murrayfield, which Scotland won by a goal and five penalty goals to a goal, a penalty and a dropped goal, typified their persistence against opposition who Telfer described as "a league better than any other side we have met".

It was a truly amazing match. Not for its quality, of which there was little, but for the sheer sense of occasion, for the volume of incident and finally for the way in which, in the last 14 minutes of proper time, Scotland stood the game on its head by scoring 18 points.

Any other of the home countries would have been washed away in the French flood of the first half. But throughout this season Scotland have proved hard to score tries against: their cover in depth has been remarkably thorough, their tackling so positive.

In these ways they have created doubt in the minds of opposing backs, and France were no exception. The French put together two typical three-quarter movements early in the game, but found they were being squeezed into errors as they have done themselves to others so frequently. So Lescarboura began to kick, which may have been moral victory for a Scottish team whose backs were still firmly to the wall.

The work of the three-quarters, on this occasion almost entirely in defence, has been enhanced by Scotland's composition of a pack of forwards whose skills complement each other. It is not the most formidable scrumming unit and once on Saturday they could conceivably have been penalized for collapsing a five-metre scrum on their own line. But Milne, on the tight head, has become a commanding figure. Deans is fit to join the highest echelon of hookers, and the loose forwards Leslie and Calder apply constructive thought and the utmost determination to their respective roles.

## Mr Jones plays it by the book

By David Miller

Jean-Pierre Rives did not come to the post-match Press interview. I remember his bonhomie after beating England last season. Perhaps on Saturday it was a gesture symbolic of the way France had squandered their thrilling superiority of the first half: maybe France's captain could not trust himself to be more civil with the Press than he had been with Winston Jones, the Welsh referee.

It is an agreeable characteristic that rival players and supporters are predominantly able to behave with mutual goodwill both before and after a match. Edinburgh had remembered with it. So it was with the River, whose elan has become a tradition in sport over the past 10 years, despite the loss of the grand slam with a grimace. His excuse, via his coach, Jacques Fouroux, was that he was still waiting for hot water in the showers.

### FOR THE RECORD

#### DIVING

LOS ANGELES: Men's 3 metre springboard: 1, D Long (GB) 7.90; 2, J McNamee (Irel) 7.85; 3, M Alcide (FRA) 7.50; 4, Alan Moon (Neth) 7.34; 5, M Alcide (FRA) 7.20; 6, S Johnson (GB) 7.00; 7, M Alcide (FRA) 6.90; 8, M Cunneen (GB) 6.80; 9, M Alcide (FRA) 6.70; 10, M Alcide (FRA) 6.60; 11, M Alcide (FRA) 6.50; 12, M Alcide (FRA) 6.40; 13, M Alcide (FRA) 6.30; 14, M Alcide (FRA) 6.20; 15, M Alcide (FRA) 6.10; 16, M Alcide (FRA) 6.00.

#### EQUESTRIANISM

MILAN: City of Milan Horse Show: 1, E Macken (GB) Carroll &amp; Wendy; 2, P Darragh (GB) 2; F (GB) Carroll &amp; Wendy; 3, S Johnson (GB) 3; 4, M Alcide (FRA) 4; 5, M Cunneen (GB) 5; 6, M Alcide (FRA) 6; 7, M Alcide (FRA) 7; 8, M Alcide (FRA) 8; 9, M Alcide (FRA) 9; 10, M Alcide (FRA) 10; 11, M Alcide (FRA) 11; 12, M Alcide (FRA) 12; 13, M Alcide (FRA) 13; 14, M Alcide (FRA) 14; 15, M Alcide (FRA) 15; 16, M Alcide (FRA) 16; 17, M Alcide (FRA) 17; 18, M Alcide (FRA) 18; 19, M Alcide (FRA) 19; 20, M Alcide (FRA) 20; 21, M Alcide (FRA) 21; 22, M Alcide (FRA) 22; 23, M Alcide (FRA) 23; 24, M Alcide (FRA) 24; 25, M Alcide (FRA) 25; 26, M Alcide (FRA) 26; 27, M Alcide (FRA) 27; 28, M Alcide (FRA) 28; 29, M Alcide (FRA) 29; 30, M Alcide (FRA) 30; 31, M Alcide (FRA) 31; 32, M Alcide (FRA) 32; 33, M Alcide (FRA) 33; 34, M Alcide (FRA) 34; 35, M Alcide (FRA) 35; 36, M Alcide (FRA) 36; 37, M Alcide (FRA) 37; 38, M Alcide (FRA) 38; 39, M Alcide (FRA) 39; 40, M Alcide (FRA) 40; 41, M Alcide (FRA) 41; 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Border is  
left two  
runs short  
of century

## Dilley sent home as England prepare for final Test match

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Lahore

Eight days after Ian Botham flew back to England with a leg injury, Graham Dilley is having to do the same. He has been advised not to play in the third and last Test match, which starts here today, because of a lack of feeling in his right thigh. As Willis is likely to return to the side, Dilley's departure is not critical, although it is a pity how often he breaks down when, as happened last week, he seems to be putting his bowlers together.

With Pakistan needing only

to draw today's Test match, after Saturday's draw in Faisalabad, in order to win their first series against England, another stalemate has to be the likeliest result. Even the heavy rain which fell here on Saturday has introduced only the slightest element of uncertainty. Any unwanted dampness which seeped on to the pitch should since have dried out although the outfield was still too wet yesterday morning to allow the England players to practise. Instead, they stretched their legs at the Gymkhana ground in the afternoon. If anything were to delay the start this morning, it would probably be the condition of the bowlers' run-ups.

England's best hopes of winning may lie in the changes made in the Pakistani team. Three useful players - Mudassar, Tauseef and Azeez - have been left out, and three of much less experience - Shoaib Mohammad, Rameez Raja and Mohsin Kamal - brought in. Tauseef and Azeez were both underbowled by Zaheer at Faisalabad, and Mudassar, a thoroughly competent all-round cricketer, was unlucky to be given our leg-before there in Pakistan's second innings, as the match was petering out. When the Australians were here 18 months ago, they rated Mudassar and Mohsin as the best opening pair in the world.

Dilley's thigh problem

led by the cares of captaincy was to make 152 when runs were needed.

Under Willis, the England players in the field have never been sure where to look for guidance. While Botham has been moving one player a few yards this way, and Taylor another a few yards that way, and Gatting a third a little bit deeper, Willis has been wiping the sweat from his brow. Not always, but more often than some, Gower, the vice-captain, has "gone through the chair", perhaps out of loyalty to Willis. I hope Willis is indeed fit to lead his side today, but that after that the selectors will accept how urgent the need is for a new impetus.

At Faisalabad, then, it was darkest before the dawn. There had been Botham's departure (his solicitor has appeared here in his place) and Willis's sickness and successive defeats at Auckland, Karachi and Lahore. There had been more talk of drugs than cricket. An England side was never at a lower ebb.

Since then, though, some good things have happened other than the promise of Gower's caretaking. Dilley and Foster made rousing efforts with the ball to compensate for Willis's absence. Gatting and Smith did an excellent job as a makeshift opening pair. After being bowled out for 182 and 159 in Karachi, the two lowest totals ever made by England in Pakistan, they now, without Tauseef and Azeez, made their highest, 546 for eight declared. With an innings of 83, 46 more than the aggregate of his seven previous Test innings, some tidy bowling and wholehearted fielding, Marks more than earned his keep.

The only fault to be found with the efforts made on the team's behalf in Faisalabad was in the pitch; it was too dead and slow and bare to be good for the game. The team was comfortable installed in a grand old club. The unprincipled left one side no unhipper than the other. Saturday night's drive back to Lahore provided a pleasant return to more modern comforts, yet memories of a very worthwhile visit.

Lastly, Salim Malik. At Karachi he made 74 before being adjudged leg-before in the first innings and he was run out, through no fault of his own, in the second, in Faisalabad he scored 116 and 76. He is not 21 until next month and already, on the pitches of Pakistan, he looks a marvellously good player. In him and Mohsin Pakistan have two batsmen whose technique and style would make them models for young players anywhere in the world - which could not be said of many, if any, of the leading English batsmen.

Dilley is not the only invalid in the England party, which is now down to 13 players. Lamb has been more poorly than most and Smith left the field on Saturday afternoon, having first had his pulse taken by one of the umpires. It is 10 days, too, since Willis bowled in anger, although Bernard Thomas, the team's physiotherapist, considers him strong enough to play so long as he has the necessary confidence.

If it seems strange that someone with such an outstanding Test record, let alone the captain of the side, might lack confidence, bowlers do suffer from nerves and under Gower's direction at Faisalabad England did look a gool deal better organized than they are wont to under Willis.

I will hope not to labour this point, having written so often during the last year that for everyone's sake Gower should be given the captaincy, but the difference really was very striking, and Gower's answer to those who claimed that his own form would be adversely affected

## Sri Lankans fight back

Colombo - Sri Lanka staged a splendid recovery on the third day of the second Test match here yesterday and finished 109 runs ahead of New Zealand with eight wickets in hand. In the morning, Ravi Ratnayake took five wickets for 42 as New Zealand collapsed from their overnight score of 164 for five to 198 all out and then Roy Dias, the vice-captain, scored an unbeaten 74 after two wicketless had fallen for 13 runs. Today is a rest day.

Dias shared a third-wicket partnership of 120 with Wettimunayake, who batted with great application for 250 minutes after Hodge had dismissed Fernando for a duck before lunch and Kalupuruma for two soon after the interval. Dias, who missed the first Test because of injury, played the dominant role; he had scored 55 out of 89 at tea and by the close had batted for 196 minutes and hit 13 fours.

Each batsman had some luck. Dias batted missed twice and Wettimunayake once, by contrast Sri Lanka had some superb catches in the morning, when Ratnayake took four wickets for 10 runs six overs to achieve the best return (five for 42) by a Sri Lankan in their 10 Tests. Somaschandra de Silva took five for 59 against Pakistan in Faisalabad two years ago.

Dias batted the last wicket stand yesterday when he trapped Cairns leg-before after he and Chaffield had added 20 runs. New Zealand's total was the lowest by any country against Sri Lanka in a Test match.

## United and Robson seek staying power

By Stuart Jones  
Football Correspondent

Manchester United.....0  
Arsenal.....0

The destiny of the title last lay in Manchester United's hands three months ago. They held it for less than 24 hours. This time, because of Liverpool's appointment with neighbours Everton at Wembley next Sunday, they will be on top for at least two weeks. Some, including the Stretford End, expect them to remain there for two months.

Ron Atkinson refused to predict the outcome of the remaining 15 hours of the League programme. Although he feels his side is "good enough to win", he is a manager that stands to gather genuine momentum at Luton, he prefers to keep arrogant claims tucked deep in the pockets of his overcoat.

Don Howe had fewer reservations. "It will be very close", he said. "But United are clearly hungry for the championship and that is one of the best assets any team can have." Towns' Derby has no doubts, either, but his first tip is to his club to regain the honour they last won 17 years ago.

The three men also have differing opinions about Arsenal, whose resistance on Saturday was so utterly feeble that the game was rendered little more than an exhibition. Atkinson merely said: "We have been playing well for months and that's what has put us into this in kind of form."

Howe admitted that after Caten had been harshly sent off just before the interval, for a second foul on Whiteside, "we all might as well have gone home." Even at that relatively early stage, United were two up and swaggering towards their biggest home win of the season.

Docherty put the contest into his usual colourful perspective. "An Arsenal win is absolutely fantastic," he said, "like England in yellow shirts." One more was more guilty, sadly, than Nicholas. The woeful contribution



Robson's choice: Stewart of Arsenal (left) gets the low-down on his namesake Bryan, the England captain

of the gifted Scot was more of a hindrance than a help, so often did he lose possession when under no pressure.

The errors of two members of England's international squad were no less disturbing. Caan started his forestalled display by falling Bryan Robson, allowing Muhamed to score from the penalty spot. Sansom pounced on the ending performance of his judges. Muhamed's attempt into his own net, following another

misfire of United and an overwarming St Patrick's Day victory.

They were both beaten by a compatriot and colleague, Suppleton, whose powerful header must have been sickeningly familiar. Bryan Robson completed the rout in the final minute with the goal he had been seeking all day - no doubt aware that Old Trafford's forecourts were full of petitions pleading with him to stay.

The fate of United and their captain seems increasingly dimmed. If the team finds second, Robson is more likely to leave. In their last 10 fixtures, if not on Wednesday night

against Barcelona, his colleagues can persuade him that although a fortune awaits him in Italy, even bigger rewards lie in Manchester.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey, G. Hogg, B. Robson, A. Stewart, R. Muhamed, S. Sansom, B. Muhamed, R. M. Hughes, R. M. Moore.

ARSENAL: P. Melling, C. Hill, K. Sutton, B. Nicholas, P. Mather, A. Woodcock, G. Robson, G. Ralfe, C. Courtney (Sperreyman).

• A fine second half comeback yesterday brought Chesterfield a 3-2 win over Torquay.

## Supporters exacerbate West Ham's torment

By Paul Harrison

Leicester City.....1  
West Ham United.....1

The fierce assertiveness of some of West Ham's United's supporters is of growing concern. A rabid minority now regularly besmirch the club's reputation by their anti-social behaviour at away matches. What happened at Filbert Street on Saturday was small compared to the events at Birkenhead City's a month ago, when West Ham and home fans spilled their funding on to the pitch.

At Birkenhead there was nothing more than a few people injured, some louts arrested, the sight of police with drawn truncheons pursuing youths through rows of seats in a stand. Just another Saturday afternoon.

West Ham retain an interest in a UEFA Cup place, creditably improving the injuries they have suffered, but also surprisingly, judging on Saturday's form, they may want Europe, but will Europe want their fans?

Leicester's points took them deservedly a place further away from the relegation zone. The key to their success lay with Lynex, who outpaced Lampard, who had mounted a second line of defence. The winged horse had hand in all Leicester's goals so he reduced Lampard to a second minute penalty by the full back as he sat in the mud of his own penalty area. Lampard was also booked for a foul on Lynex, inevitably.

Yet West Ham began well, with a Stewart snapshot hitting the bar after 15 minutes. Corrie then curled a shot just wide, and Pike wasted a clear chance created by Brooking's skill.

West Ham were increasingly forced back as Leicester attacked with vigour, Lynex opening West Ham's cracking side door at will. His cross began the attack which resulted in Hazel's header for the first goal after 42 minutes. The half-time break made no difference. Leicester continued as before. Lynex scored the third goal in the seventy-fifth minute as Lynex's effort spun to him as a deflection. Five minutes later, Lynex put his second penalty in. Pike's last effort was saved by Lampard, who had hand in all of Leicester's goals.

A penalty in the dying seconds by Stewart, from a MacDonald handball, was not even consolation for West Ham. Afterwards, the managers did not come to share their thoughts with the press. John Eyal was in conference with his men in the dressing-room, and Gordon Milne was signing autographs for children.

LEICESTER CITY: M. Wellington, R. Smith, I. McDonald, R. Hazel, J. O'Neill, S. Lynex, G. Under, A. Stewart, T. Williams, A. Pike.

WEST HAM UNITED: P. Parkes, R. Lampard, W. Bonds, R. Corrie, N. Orrell, R. Brooking, P. Allen, A. Corrie, D. Swindell, T. Brooking, G. Pike.

• Another late recovery by Telford

By Paul Newman

Telford United, who in the last two seasons have established a reputation for making late comebacks in cup-ties, staged one of their most remarkable recoveries yet

when they drew 3-3 at home to Marlow in the quarter-finals of the FA Trophy on Saturday.

Marine, a Merseyside club from the Northern Premier League, led 3-0 after an hour through goals by Meachin, Edwards and McElroy. A penalty from McDonald had handed

Marine a lead which they had to hold until the final minute, when Telford's Corrie and Lampard had mounted a second line of defence.

A penalty in the dying seconds by Stewart, from a MacDonald handball, was not even consolation for West Ham. Afterwards, the managers did not come to share their thoughts with the press. John Eyal was in conference with his men in the dressing-room, and Gordon Milne was signing autographs for children.

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• Another late recovery by Telford

## Life at the bottom has its moments

By David Powell

Fulham.....5  
Manchester City.....1

Fulham, who were promoted from Division Two right up to the final match of last season, are making a habit of upsetting this season's front runners in the second division. Two weeks ago Newcastle United had to play exceptionally well to draw 2-2 at Craven Cottage, a few days later Sheffield Wednesday were relieved to gain a point in a 1-1 draw at Hillsborough, and on Saturday Fulham exposed Manchester City's deficiencies to such an extent that the result was assured by half-time.

It was an extraordinary match, not least because in the first 28 minutes Fulham had to withstand a ferocious assault from the visitors, who had mounted a second line of defence. At half-time, Fulham broke the deadlock and City's defence fell apart, allowing the Londoners to score three more before the interval.

Davies was the chief executioner, his three goals bringing his tally for the season to 20. The decision by Fulham's manager, Malcolm McDonald, to move Davies slightly deeper has proved a masterstroke. City will not want reminding that Davies could have been playing for them, he was a schoolboy trialist at Maine Road but the club decided enough bloody talent to go out and win," he said, "but I was disappointed." Davies was the only player to register their disappointment, his three goals bringing his tally for the season to 20. The decision by Fulham's manager, Malcolm McDonald, to move Davies slightly deeper has proved a masterstroke. City will not want reminding that Davies could have been playing for them, he was a schoolboy trialist at Maine Road but the club decided enough bloody talent to go out and win," he said, "but I was disappointed." Davies was the only player to register their disappointment, his three goals bringing his tally for the season to 20. 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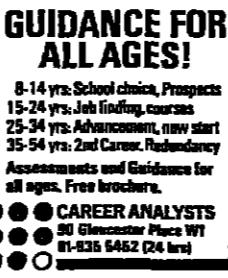
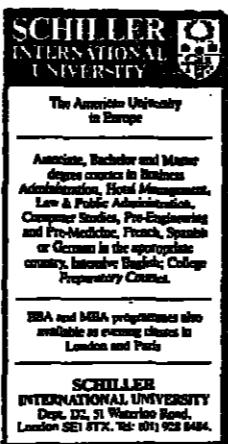
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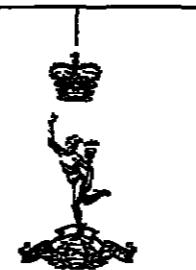
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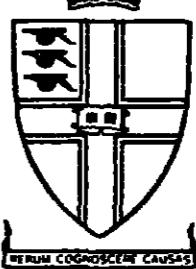
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Welbeck College.



Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham.

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### One-Year MSc Courses

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This course which provides a thorough grounding in the fundamentals and design principles involved in industrial and aero gas turbines, turbomachinery and combustion systems. Lecture courses in performance analysis and in the characteristics of compressors, turbines, combustors, etc, are supported by a major research or design project. The student will be required to approach a variety of optional subjects and research or design project, the student can specialise in one of the following: Gas Turbine Technology, Gas Turbine Design, Turbomachinery Design and Application, Combustion and Fuels, Thermal Power Systems and Thermal Power for Gas and Process Industries.

#### Engineering Mechanics

This is an industry related course aimed at providing comprehensive instruction in selected topics in Engineering Mechanics. Extended treatment is given to vibration and stress analysis, tribology and design philosophy. The course is based on a combination of lecture courses and research.

Machine Design

This course is concerned with advanced mechanical design techniques and analysis applied to rotating machinery such as gas turbines (aero and industrial), steam turbines, turbo-generators and pumps. A special feature of the course is the emphasis placed on industrially related design projects.

Noise and Vibration of Rotating Machines

The purpose of the course is to produce noise and vibration analysis of rotating machinery ranging from small motors to gas turbine engines. The course of lectures on theory, latest computational and prediction methods, machinery malfunction, environmental effects and diagnostic techniques is supported by a research or design project.

Value Design and Technology

A one-year course offered at the request of the British Valve Manufacturers' Association (BVMA) and with the cooperation of the British Hydro-mechanics Research Association (BHRA). The purpose of the course is to produce for the pump industry, post-graduate engineers who will be able to make an immediate contribution, not only with advanced technical expertise, but also with a knowledge of the many economic, social and environmental pressures that must be considered before a design can be classified as optimum.

Engineers, mathematicians and scientists with a good honours degree in an appropriate subject are invited to apply for admission to these one-year MSc courses.

Excellent facilities are available for those wishing to study for a PhD degree by research. For the two-year PhD programme, a first-class honours degree is required. ACCOMMODATION - two beds of residence are situated on the campus and provide individual study-bedrooms. In addition, a block of flats and some houses may be available for married students.

Further particulars, including details of financial support, may be obtained from:

The Tutor for Admissions, SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (Ref 905)

Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AL

Tel: Bedford (0234) 750111 ext 2716. Telex: 225072

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## Prep and Public School

### CRANLEIGH SCHOOL ACADEMIC SCHOLARSHIPS 1984

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Eleven scholarships are offered; major awards of full fees, two-thirds fees and half-fees, and minor awards up to one-quarter fees. Awards include scholarships for Mathematics and Closed Awards for sons of regular commissioned Officers of the Armed Services, and for sons of Clergy of the Church of England. The school is happy to look seriously at the portfolio of outstanding artists. It will also take into account the contribution a candidate is likely to make to the life of the School in such ways as games, music and quality of character. Age limit: under 14 on September 1, 1984. Closing date for entries: April 23, 1984. Closing date for entries: April 23, 1984. Further details and entry forms obtainable from:

The Headmaster, Cranleigh School,  
Cranleigh, Surrey GU6 8QQ  
Telephone (0483) 273997

### SCHOOL OF ST MARY & ST ANNE ABBOTS BROMLEY

Following the appointment of Miss M. J. Tyler to be headmistress of Highworth School for Girls, Ashford, the Midland Chapter of the Woodard Schools invites applications for the post of

#### HEAD

The successful candidate will be required to take up the post as soon as possible after 1st September and not later than 1st January 1985.

Closing date for applications 9th April 1984.  
Details from:

**Divisional Bursar.**  
144 The Square,  
Shrewsbury SY1 1LM  
Tel. (0743) 56038

### CLIFTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS BRISTOL

The School Council invites applications for appointment as

#### HEAD

Miss P. M. Stringer intends to retire at the end of April 1985, and it is hoped that her successor will assume office at the beginning of the Summer Term. Applications should be submitted by 30 April 1984.

Information about the School, and full particulars of the post, may be obtained from the Secretary to the Council, Clifton High School, College Road, Bristol BS8 3JD.

### MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX, HA6 2HT Telephone: Northwood 21850

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Teaching available to the highest level. Ideal candidates will want to play a full part in the life of the School - a Christian foundation that has always by statute admitted pupils of all nations and countries. Further details of the appointment may be obtained from the HEADMASTER.

### FALKNER HOUSE Pre-preparatory School for Boys

The post of HEAD will become vacant on 1st September 1984.

Applications are invited from candidates with appropriate experience for the Headship of this flourishing school of 110 boys aged 4-9 years. Applicants should apply in writing with C.V., recent photographs and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees to The Secretary to the Governors, Falkner House, 19 Pembroke Villas, London W11 3EP. Interviews will take place in April and the closing date for applications is 30th March 1984.

### CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, HORSHAM, SUSSEX Modern Languages

Required for September 1984 a young graduate to teach French throughout the age range on the promotion of the occupant to a Head of Department post.

Applications should be made in writing, with a full curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to:

The Head Master's Secretary,  
Christ's Hospital, Horsham, Sussex RH13 7LS.

From whom further details of the post and the School may be obtained.

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## McGlinchey questioned after extradition

Continued from page 1

had been established and he presumed it would be applied in subsequent judgments. Replying to critics who condemned the decision as a sad day for nationalism, the prime minister said: "It is a sad kind of nationalism that thinks that people against whom there are charges of murder, should not be proceeded against by the normal processes of the law and that murder could be a political offence."

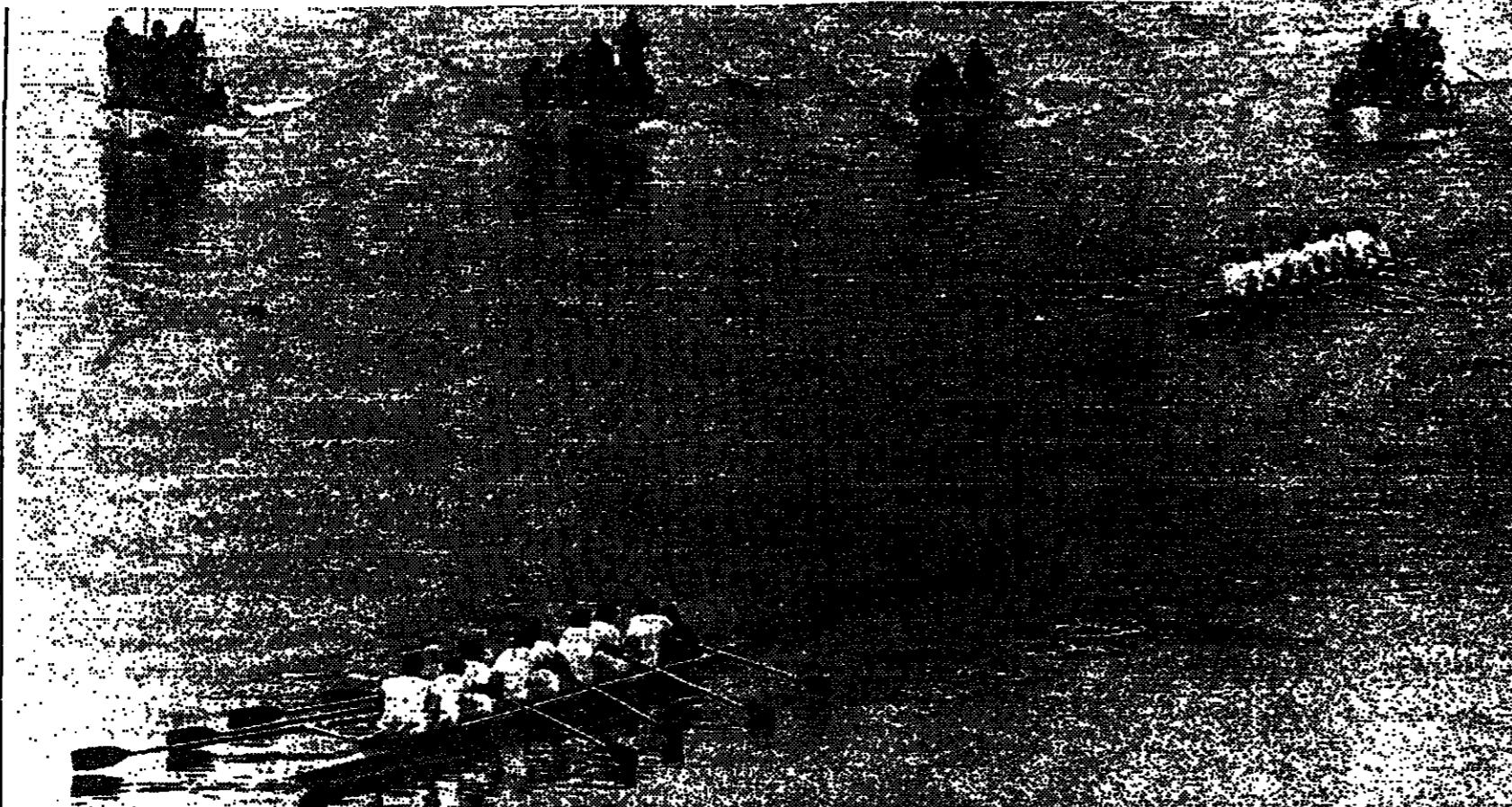
Dr FitzGerald's government and the court decision will come under attack from extreme republicans and Mr Danny Morrison, of Provisional Sinn Fein, said the extradition had been greeted with a sense of treachery and anger by nationalists and showed how far Dr FitzGerald would go to further the aims of the New Ireland Forum. The Supreme Court judgment of 1982 indicated a willingness to examine critically what constituted a political offence. Previously, suspects had avoided extradition by arguing that offences committed in the north were political or connected with a political offence but Chief Justice Mr Tom O'Higgins said he was not prepared to assume that any charge connected with paramilitary activity should be regarded as a political offence.

One Northern Ireland man and two from the Republic appeared yesterday before the Special Criminal Court in Dublin on charges arising out of Saturday's gun battle in which they were arrested along with Dominic McGlinchey.

Mr Seamus McShane, aged 29, of no fixed address, and Mr Damien Bird, aged 28, from Dundalk, Co Louth, were charged with having firearms with intent to endanger life and using them to resist arrest near Newmarket on Fergus on Clare.

Mr Ciaran Damery, aged 30, from Cobh, Co Cork, who said he was a member of the Irish Council for Civil Liberties, was charged with having a gun to endanger life and with unlawful possession of it. All three were remanded in custody until March 30.

Detectives from Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad yesterday questioned an unnamed man flown to London from Belfast after he was arrested by the RUC on Saturday. The Yard would only say that the man was being questioned about Provisional IRA activities in Great Britain.



The finish: Oxford cross the line in a record time of 16 minutes, 45 seconds (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

## Security net seals off Notts mines

Continued from page 1

Nottinghamshire miners who want to work will be allowed

About 1,000 policemen will be billeted at Proteus barracks, two miles from Ollerton colliery, where a Yorkshire picket died last Wednesday night. A further 2,000 will be billeted at Beckingham Camp, Newark, and Prince William of Gloucester barracks at Grantham Lincolnshire.

The police, who will be directed from a special operations room in Scotland Yard, will attempt to guard the many cross border roads, stopping coaches, transit vans or any other vehicles that might contain pickets. Transport companies have been asked not to accept bookings from pickets and they have been warned that drivers could be arrested if they ignored the request.

Mr David Hall, the Chief Constable of Humberside and chairman of the Association of Chief Police Officers, said that police would be issued with riot shields if necessary. Mr Peter Joslin, the Chief Constable of Warwickshire, said they would take an aggressive stand against intimidation. "We are no pushover. Enough is enough."

## Police set to match pickets man for man

Continued from page 1

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Sir Lawrence has been in

the centre is theoretically an unofficial body, run by the Association of Chief Police Officers, of which Mr Hall is president. Mr Hall said it had been his decision to activate the centre last week, but the Home Office had been fully consulted through the Chief Inspector of Constabulary, Sir Lawrence Bayford.

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